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The Garden Store Garden Annual

FROM THE GARDEN STORE

107-109 East Third Street

DAYTON 2, OHIO



TOMATO
Ponderosa or Beefsteak



MARIGOLD
Mammoth Mum



DAHLIA
Formal Decorative



ANTIRRHINUM
Guinea Gold



LETTUCE
Oakleaf

THE COMPLETE
HOME
GARDENING
GUIDE
1947

From one gardener to another



Gardeners, the country over, are neighborly people. So we think it's important to note that this Garden Annual comes to you from a neighbor—located on East Third near Jefferson right in Dayton.

Many of the wisest gardeners and farmers in Dayton and the surrounding area depend on us each season because they know we are conscientious and reliable.

We appreciate your confidence and business and assure you that we will never let you down.

Come in and talk things over as soon as it's convenient. We will be glad to see you and give you the benefit of our experience.

The Garden Store, Dayton, Ohio



Carolyn,
Harold
and Allen
Buechly,
The Garden
Store manager's
children.

Another good
reason for
building the
good name
of our firm.

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE—Success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants.

This book is a working tool

This Garden Annual of ours is far more than a seed catalog. As you'll soon see, it is a very complete gardening book.

From end to end, we've crowded this book with practical, usable facts on how to make your garden more fruitful and your home more beautiful. Whether you're an oldtimer or new at gardening, you'll find invaluable help here. So keep this book on hand throughout the season! The more you use it, the better your garden will be!

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For Sale — BETTER LAWNS



We offer you 4-WAY SERVICE

1. The right seed

The "better lawns" we sell here get their start with *the right seed* . . . seed carefully selected for the growing conditions of this territory—and for the particular needs of your own lawn.

2. The right foods

Whatever the feeding problems of your lawn, we have the right plant foods for it. All-purpose lawn foods or special fertilizers for special conditions—they're all here for you, in any amount you need.

3. Tested weed controls

The weeds in your lawn will be fighting a losing battle if you let us furnish your ammunition. We have the full range of weed controls to choose from—and can show you how to vanquish lawn weeds easily and surely.

4. Complete lawn know-how

Last, but perhaps most important of all, our 4-way lawn service includes *competent advice* whenever you want it—advice based on thorough knowledge of the lawn problems of this particular territory. We have the necessary know-how—and it's at your command!

TRIPLE TESTED

Every pound of Garden Stores Lawn Seed checked —
(1) for purity, (2) for germination, (3) for performance

PROVEN FORMULAS FOR MIAMI VALLEY SOILS

SUNNY GLEN MIXTURE

Sunny Glen Lawn Seed has all the attributes desired in a fine lawn grass. The fact that it has been used for years on many of Dayton's finest lawns should be proof enough of its quality and satisfactory performance. Contains only top quality fine bladed grasses plus 5 percent White Dutch Clover. Sunny Glen can also be furnished without clover if desired at the same price. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.25; 100 lbs. \$91.00.

SUN-SHADE DIAMOND

A superfine scientific combination of extra heavy Kentucky Blue Grass, New Zealand Chewings Fescue, Fancy Red Top Grass and Astoria Bent Grass. These are all deep rooting permanent grasses and free from any of the coarse grasses. As its name implies, Sun-Shade Diamond is well suited to either sunny areas or dense shade. The liberal amount of Bent Grass in this mixture insures a rich green color and a thick weed-free turf. Lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$28.00; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

TERRACE TURF

Do you have an unsightly bare-backed terrace or hillside on which you have been unable to maintain a turf? Terrace Turf is designed for just such places as this. Contains quick growing and deep rooting grasses which resist drouth and thrive in spite of thin, poor soil conditions. Terrace Turf may be used in either full sun or shade. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.25; 100 lbs. \$91.00.

DAYTON SPECIAL For Quick Results

Considerable demand exists for a lawn grass mixture at a lower price than our higher quality formulas. There are locations where the customer feels that low cost of materials is more important than extreme fineness of turf. To meet this demand, Dayton Special was formulated. While it does not contain the finer imported grasses found in our higher priced formulas, it is a good serviceable mixture of high quality re-cleaned, tested seeds. Contains Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Grass, Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover. Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$66.00.

HOW TO FIGURE AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED

First determine the number of square feet in the area to be seeded as follows: Measure the length and the width of the area in feet. Multiply these two numbers together and divide the result by 200. The answer will be the number of pounds of

seed needed to properly seed a new lawn. EXAMPLE: Length 35 ft., width 20 ft., 35 x 20 equals 700 divided by 200 is 3½ lbs. of seed needed. If reseeding over an established lawn, use about half the quantity as determined above.

See next page for Special Purpose Grasses

THE GARDEN STORE, Dayton, Ohio

SPECIAL PURPOSE GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass—Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. It forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn. This assures you of plump, high-germinating seeds. Lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$13.00; 25 lbs. \$31.50; 100 lbs. \$124.00.



Canada Blue Grass—Similar to the Kentucky Blue, but somewhat coarser. Especially adapted for use in hot dry locations, on hillsides and on thin soils. Lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$13.00; 25 lbs. \$31.50; 100 lbs. \$124.00.



Astoria Bent Grass—An attractive dark green fine-bladed Bent Grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Tests have shown this strain to be best adapted of any of the bents for home lawns. Used in our Sun-Shade Diamond Mixture. Lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$15.00; 25 lbs. \$36.50; 100 lbs. \$140.00.



White Dutch Clover—Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the Spring. Lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$12.50; 25 lbs. \$30.50; 100 lbs. \$118.00.



New Zealand Chewings Fescue—A vigorous fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth and hard wear. Lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00; 25 lbs. \$26.00; 100 lbs. \$100.00.



Poa Trivialis—This is a true shade grass similar in growth and appearance to the well known Kentucky Blue Grass. Not recommended on thin poor soils. Lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$13.00; 25 lbs. \$31.50; 100 lbs. \$124.00.



Red Top Grass—Quick growing. Thrives on a wide range of soil conditions. In the lawn, it is used mostly as a nurse grass in combination with other lawn grasses. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.



Rye Grass, Domestic—A fast growing, short lived grass used in mixtures as a nurse for the slower germinating perennial grasses. Rather coarse in texture. Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$19.00.



Rye Grass, Perennial—Considered a better, more lasting nurse grass than the Domestic variety which it resembles. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.



For other plant foods, see our complete list on Pages 34 and 35.

THE GARDEN

FERTILIZERS AND LAWN HELPS

For greener lawns, for healthier trees and beautiful shrubs —

AGRICO — Pre-war formula, high in Nitrogen — both organic and chemical. If you have a good lawn, keep it that way. Feed it twice each year — early Spring and early Fall. If repairing or rebuilding a lawn, insure your investment in seed and labor with AGRICO. Use 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

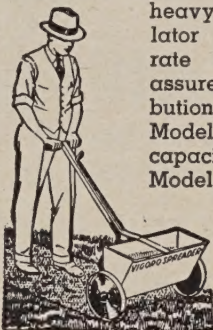


5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Ask for quantity prices.

A good Spreader for easy, even distribution

Ideal for the application of lawn seed, plant foods, lime, fertilizers and other similar materials. Hoppers made of heavy sheet steel. Regulator accurately controls rate of application and assures a uniform distribution of the material. Model "B" 15 lb. hopper capacity, each \$4.05. Jr. Model, 35 lb. cap., \$8.20.



Standard Model 24 inch spread, \$16.95. Special 36 inch spread, 100 lb. capacity, \$24.25.

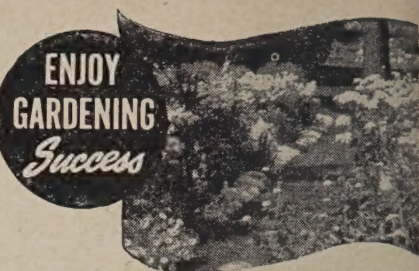
Make your work a pleasure with a Masters HANDI-CART STURDY CONSTRUCTION



No more backache from shoveling or stooping to load up. Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, gravel or "what have you" right into the cart—then tip it back and you're loaded. Mix cement right in the cart and take it where you want it. Sturdily supported sheet steel body, disc wheels with semi-pneumatic rubber tires. Perfect balance makes handling easy. Will give years of satisfactory service. Attractively finished in durable baked enamel finish.

No. 18—Capacity 3 cu. ft., 10 in. wheels with 1 in. rubber tires. Each...\$7.25

No. 20—Capacity 3½ cu. ft., 11 in. wheels with 1½ in. semi-pneumatic rubber tires. Each.....\$9.50



Feed everything you grow Vigoro, complete plant food. Clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use. Economical, too! Enjoy greater returns from your investment in seed, time and labor through complete feeding.

A PRODUCT OF SWIFT
VIGORO
COMPLETE PLANT FOOD

1 lb.	\$1.10
5 lbs.	.45
10 lbs.	.85
25 lbs.	1.50
50 lbs.	2.50
100 lbs.	4.00

MILORGANITE

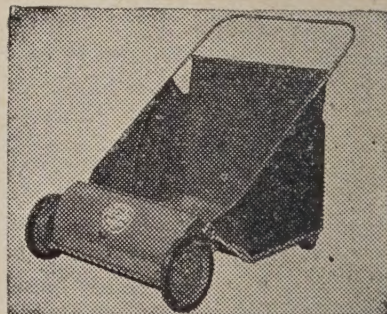
Here is the answer to your organic nitrogen supply for lawns, trees, shrubs and gardens. Fertilize and seed the same day—safely, as Milorganite will not burn. Contains 6% nitrogen. Use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 square feet.

25 lb. bag \$1.25; 50 lb. bag \$2.25; 100 lb. bag \$3.75.

For new lawns, weak lawns, and terraces—

Made of strong ¼-inch mesh fabric, it forms millions of tiny dams which catch and hold the seed, soil particles and drops of moisture, preventing wash-outs from heavy rains. It is rot-resistant, and may be removed easily when grass is 2½ inches high if desired for re-use. Available in 45-inch width only.

Per lineal yd. 18c; 100 yds. \$17.00; full roll of 250 yds. \$41.25.



"Springfield" Lawn Sweeper

Does six hours work in one hour. Thousands in use. Every user is a booster. Light in weight—yet amply strong. Reel is mounted on enclosed ball bearings. Hopper capacity 5 bushels. Aluminum alloys used throughout. 27-inch sweeping width. Each \$44.75. 20-inch size, each \$34.75.

STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service
107-109 East Third Street

DAYTON

179 BEST VEGETABLE SEEDS

**In Packets
Or in Bulk**

We offer fresh seeds,
in handy small pack-
ets, or weighed out
for you in bulk, as
you prefer. Ask for
prices on large bulk
lots.

...selected for RESULTS in your garden

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. Lengthening this list would serve no really useful purpose, but would only complicate your garden planning. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

• • • ASPARAGUS

Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

Black Valentine Stringless—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6½-inches long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 51 days.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous. 49 days.

ALL OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS

10c PER PACKET

**Unless
Otherwise Noted**

We feature money-saving prices for bulk quantities—and special quotations to market gardeners. (Prices subject to change without notice.)

Giant Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle, strictly stringless. Medium green pods. Oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939. 51 days.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Tenderlong (fr)—Fine new variety, resembling Stringless Green Pod, but with taller, darker green plants, and slightly longer pods. Yields high percentage of fancy smooth, trim, round pods, even under adverse conditions. Seed color like Stringless Green pod, except with dull seed coat. 6½ in. long. 52 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, yellow, stringless. 51 days.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6½ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Lima Beans, Dwarf or Bush

Baby Potato (fr)—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real

flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16 in. tall. 72 days. 15c.

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush (fr)—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Pole Beans

Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead) (fr)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy but meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Yard Long—Cowpea group. Oval, fleshy, fibreless and tender with red-brown seed. Pods 8-10 in. long. 70 days.

All Vegetables Marked "fr" are especially suited for freezing

If you have a home freezer, or a neighborhood locker plant near by... keep that fact in mind when you plan your vegetable garden this year! Freezing keeps the bright color, fresh flavor, and precious vitamins of just-picked vegetables . . . and you'll want plenty on hand for healthy, thrifty year-round eating.

We've indicated the best varieties for freezing by the symbol "fr" after the variety name. But you're not necessarily limited to these. Almost any vegetable frozen when young and succulent is generally good . . . except those served for crispness, such as lettuce, celery, radishes, etc.

Whole tomatoes, and vegetables with high starch content are not recommended for freezing.

Freeze only the best quality vegetables! Wash and sort them carefully . . . discarding any that are overripe, bruised or show signs of decay. Process quickly according to tested directions. Pack and seal in leak-proof cartons that can be taken to the freezing unit immediately.

Properly prepared and frozen vegetables stay good for as long as eight months to a year. By wise planning, you can freeze all the vegetables your family will need this year!

BEANS, Continued Lima Beans, Pole

King of the Garden (fr)—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

Small Sieva—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat, large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.



Soy (Edible)—Plants are extremely productive, vigorous and upright. Beans may be used green or dry. 95 to 110 days.

White Marrowfat—Pods grow 4½-5 in. Well filled with 5 or 6 large white beans. Valued for baking. 100 days.

BEETS

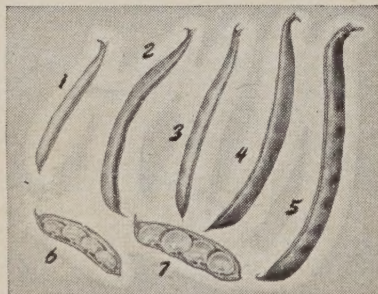
Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.



THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

Yes, beans are a mighty important crop, for most of us. They're worth a little extra care. There's inoculation, for instance. Certain bacteria that live on the roots help the bean plant pull nitrogen out of the air and "fix" it so the plant can use it for food. By inoculating the bean seed before you plant, you can help them grow into big and husky plants that keep on producing longer.

It's easy to plant bean seeds too deep: the seeds look robust and there's a temptation to pile dirt on top of them.



Crosby's Egyptian (fr)—Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red top root. Excellent quality, tender, sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet, tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular, tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1¼-1½ in. in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

CABBAGE

Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Yellows Resistant Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small, round, solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days.

Yellows Resistant Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

Yellows Resistant Wisconsin All Seasons—Mid-season all-purpose variety slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12-in., 9 to 10-lb. heads. 90 to 95 days.

Yellows Resistant Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield—Pointed-head, large, hardy. Splendid first early cabbage for home use. Plants medium, vigorous, slightly spreading. Leaves rather large, smooth and thick. 71-75 days.

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Heads round, hard, compact. Leaves deep green, coarsely crimped, dark green. Keeps well. 90 days.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CARROTS

Sow early and thinly—in light, deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

per square foot by making several small plantings spaced 3 weeks apart.

The beans illustrated here (to give you an exact comparison of their sizes) are—1—Improved Golden Wax; 2—Giant Stringless; 3—Tendergreen; 4—Bountiful; 5—Kentucky Wonder; 6—Henderson's Bush Lima and 7—Fordhook Bush Lima.

Don't do it; in early spring when the soil is moist, half an inch is enough. In summer (and remember that you can make a succession planting every three weeks) an inch of covering is enough.

Beans can be kept going a long time by picking clean, but you'll get more beans

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

This is a seed catalog you can keep on using long after you've bought and planted your seed!

It is jammed with down-to-earth facts every gardener needs to know. Even old-timers will find help here. You'll find most of these facts grouped under the heading "How? When? Where? Why?" Read them carefully, keep them handy—and use them all through the year.

Location, soil and layout of the vegetable garden may be fixed by the land you have. You can, however, improve many things about that land if you have two basic requirements: (1) at least 6 hours of sunshine daily and (2) reasonably good soil, free from tree roots, subsoil and rubbish fill.

Is your soil right?

Heavy clay should be broken up by using compost, manure, peat moss or other vegetable matter. Liming also helps. Stuff sandy soils with all the manure or other organic matter you can spare. Fertilizers, however, should be relied upon to feed crops for a good harvest (see page 34).

The high cost of guessing

Substitute headwork for arm and back-aches by making a simple plan on paper. This saves you seed—and other materials—and labor—because you plant only what you need. When you plant by guess usually you plant too much. You must take care of the extra planting until harvest time before you see it won't be needed. If you underestimate your needs, then you don't have the food you need. See Page 18.

New ideas on garden layout

D.D.T. for pest control promises to change the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it into those which should not be dusted.

This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets (unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens), carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat the greens).

Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general, rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows (see page 14).

Working your soil full time

Even if you have ample room, it will pay to consider intercropping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops go between slower, growing plants that occupy the land all season. For instance, plant early lettuce between the tomato plants, and harvest it before the tomatoes need all the room.

In catch cropping we plant an early crop on land before the main crop goes in. In succession cropping the main crop comes first, as for instance a crop of snap beans to be followed by late turnips. These tricks use space efficiently and also reduce the number of rows we have to plant. Too, in this way, we can broadcast fertilizer before plowing or digging rather than applying it along the row when the plants are partially grown.

Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs, it is too wet to work.

Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.



BEANS, Fordhook Bush Lima



CORN, Golden Cross Bantam (Top)
Iona (Center)
Stowell's Evergreen (Bottom)



BEANS, Tendergreen



BEANS, Plentiful



BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting



CUCUMBERS, Marketer (Top)
Straight Eight (Bottom)

CAULIFLOWER

Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days. 25c pkt.

CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

CELERY

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive)—Compact, blanched head. Crisp, broad leaves having pleasant sharp flavor. Must be reset in cold frame or greenhouse in north. 140 to 160 days.

Large Rooted (Magdeburg)—Dried roots are roasted and mixed with ground coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, tapered from 2 in. at top. 120 days.

COLLARD

Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Joana (fr)—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt. 87 days.

Marcross (fr)—An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long, 8 rows. Cylindrical straight rowed. 88 days.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull,

sweet and of very fine flavor. 80 days.
Stowell's Evergreen—A splendid late variety. White, about 8-in. long with large, sweet kernels. 95 days.

POP CORN

South American—Large eared yellow sort, enormous when popped. 100 days.

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10 in. long, tapered both ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Early White Spine (Extra Early)—Deep green, practically free from ridges. 7-in. long. Vines produce freely. 55 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

Marketer—Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy-white flesh. 7¾-in. long, 2¾-in. diameter.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

Carrots are mighty useful vegetables. Use them fresh out of the garden—especially the finger-sized thinnings that commercial growers throw away, but that are the choicest morsels of flavor the garden produces. Or can or freeze them. For using fresh, for canning or freezing, use Chantenay Red Cored or Nantes Improved Coreless.

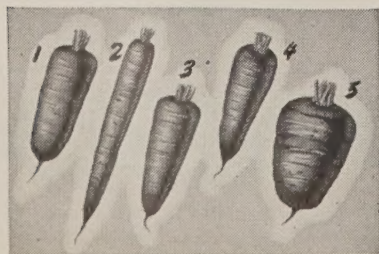
These new coreless types have less fiber, taste sweeter. For storing in the root cellar or outdoor barrel, you want something a little firmer, like Danvers



Half Long. On stiff clay, where the longer sorts "corkscrew" or "dogleg" as they try to grow into the unyielding soil, use Oxheart, a stumprooted type that will grow straight.

Plant your first carrots as soon as soil can be worked, using the coreless types. Plant your last batch sixty days before you expect killing frost. In between, plant every three weeks.

The carrots illustrated here, for comparison of actual sizes, are: 1—Chantenay; 2—Imperator; 3—Danvers Half Long; 4—Red Cored Chantenay; 5—Oxheart.



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BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)



CABBAGE, Charleston Wakefield



ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers
Southport White Globe



LETTUCE, Bronze Beauty



CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best No. 45



EGG PLANT, Black Beauty

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Make the most of your space

If your space is limited, better omit crops like peas, corn and potatoes that need lots of room. And go slow on crops that you can buy in equal quality on the market, like potatoes, late cabbage and winter squash. Instead, favor the delicately flavored vegetables like leaf lettuce, early cabbage, green beans and summer squash that can never be shipped without some loss of quality.

Spading vs. plowing

Before digging or plowing, spread $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of good mixed fertilizer over every 100 square feet of soil. Divide into two lots, broadcasting one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or use a fertilizer spreader if you have one; it insures uniform distribution.

Before you dig, make the mud pie test: pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If it can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If too wet, don't dig.

Now you are ready to dig. The right tool, unless you are accustomed to

something else, is the round-pointed long handled shovel. If there is any slope to your garden, start at the lower end, as the natural tendency is for soil to work down grade. Start by digging a trench the width and depth of a spade. Wheel soil from this trench to the far end where you plan to finish. As you dig, throw the earth from the succeeding rows into the trench made by the previous spade cut. The last trench is filled with the earth wheeled from the first. If you must plow, be sure the soil is right. Many good plots have been ruined by plowmen who insist on working when the soil was too wet. Before you decide on machine work, consider this: by working only an hour a day for five days, a man of average strength can dig a good-sized garden and leave the soil in better condition than the ordinary tractor job, worked with farm equipment usually too heavy for garden use.

Raking can be overdone

Most inexperienced gardeners spend too much time working the soil into a dust with a rake. Clods should be broken up and trash and stones removed within reasonable limits. But to crush every last lump into dust takes entirely too much time for the part-time gardener. If worked at the right "mud-pie" point, most lumps will break up in the cultivation that follows planting.

When you lay out the rows—

A cord stretched from a stake at either end of the row will serve as a

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.

guide in opening a furrow. For smaller seeds, press the end of the hoe handle into the soil along the line to form a $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep furrow. Finer seeds can be planted in this furrow, covered with about $\frac{1}{4}$ " of soil. In heavy clay it will pay to use a special covering mixture of either pure sand or half sand and half peat moss. Sifted compost can be substituted for the peat. Furrows two to three inches deep for peas and beans need not be filled at once. An inch of covering at the most is enough. Fill the trench with soil as the plants grow.

A hill is a hole

Much damage is done by following the advice, "Plant in hills." Actually, except where heavy rainfall may waterlog the soil, cucumbers, squash, melons and pumpkins should be planted in shallow depressions, several seeds spaced 2" apart. Vine crops appreciate all the well-rotted manure or compost you can dig into the soil.

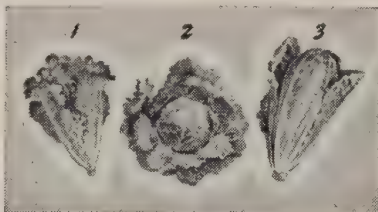
Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

LETTUCE is the Number One salad crop. And the kind you can grow at home—really crisp, fresh leaf lettuce—is the lettuce every master chef sighs for and can't get. As soon as you can dig, plant a row of Black Seeded Simpson or Simpson's Early Curled.

Or if you prefer head lettuce, you can grow Big Boston, the butter-head full-flavored kind the market grower can't supply because it doesn't ship well.

Hot weather is hard on most head lettuce, but try Great Lakes—you'll be surprised how well it grows and how slowly it bolts to seed, and you'll be delighted



The lettuce varieties illustrated here are: 1—Prizehead; 2—Iceberg; 3—Romaine.

with its good crisphead flavor. Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rotted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.



ENDIVE

Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarole—Large broad leaves forming immense round plants up to 16 in. across. Easily blanched. 90 days.

Full Heart Batavian—An improved and earlier Escarole. Large leaf, thick head. Leaves crisp and tender. 88 days.

Large Green Curled or Giant Fringed Oyster—Leaves large. Finely cut and curled. Rich green color but blanches to a creamy white. 65 days.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

Dwarf Siberian—Hard and productive. Bluish green foliage. Leaves large and spreading. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

Head

Bibb—Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to a rich yellow.

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanching, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. 85 days.

Loose Leafed Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Bronze Beauty—All-America Bronze Medal winner, 1947. An entirely new type of leaf lettuce, tender, crisp, with an unusual nut-like flavor. Leaves are long, neatly arched, with deeply lobed and scalloped margins. Delightfully different in color, a warm, ruddy bronze sheen over soft green undertone. Easy and quick to grow in the home garden. 40 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding. 40 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

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Oakleaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rick, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large, frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

Cos or Romaine

Dark Green Cos—Self folded loaf-shaped head. White leaves with faint tinge of green. Very crisp. 84 days.

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green, loaf-shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.



MELONS

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best No. 45—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. Weight, 4 lbs. 86 days.

MELONS, Continued

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—

Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Early Kansas—New variety, early. Large, oval, dark green with light green striping. Flesh solid deep red; texture fine; tender; delicious flavor. 80 days.

Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled (Long standing)—Popular curled-leaf for spring or fall planting. Pleasing mild flavor and very large. 35 days.

Spinach Mustard or Tendergreen—Quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors. 28 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf-growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

Improved Long Green—Handsome plants of medium height bear long, tender pods which remain tender a long time, and free from hard ridges. 60 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender, 62 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.

White Varieties

Ebenezer—Used mostly for growing sets. Bulbs flat, deep yellow, firm, thick skinned, about 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Keeps extremely well. Maturity 110 days.

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

Sweet Spanish—Pearl-white color, mild flavor. Solid and crisp. Largest of the white onions. 110 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Transplanting vs. Direct Seeding

Some assume a special virtue for transplanting, which is supposed to give the seedling superior vigor. Actually, transplanting is an operation from which the seedling must recover before it can begin to grow again. If there is ever any question between direct seeding or transplanting, direct seeding should always get first choice if there is still time to grow a crop.

Starting seedlings indoors

Don't begin too soon. For most plants, flowers and vegetables alike, 5 to 6 weeks is soon enough before transplanting to begin. Light in the average home is too feeble for good growth unless flats are grown in a window that gets at least 6 hours of direct sunshine daily. Fill shallow boxes (called flats) with mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ good garden soil, $\frac{1}{2}$ clean sand and $\frac{1}{2}$ compost or leaf mould. Make very shallow rows or drills with the edge of a ruler, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these 1" apart. For most plants temperature of 70° is best.

Soil must never dry out, yet must not be saturated. Spray with atomizer if possible two or three times daily. When best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting, withhold water for 3 to 4 days. When set out in perma-

nent position, water freely and seedlings should start growing again without severe check. Always try to save as many roots as possible.

Set firmly by pressing on both sides of stem. If soil is not firmed around roots, seedling may be killed when "hung" with space under it.

As soon as garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently to avoid formation of crust. If crust forms, break by working gently on either side of planted row. In the case of slow-germinating, delicate seedlings like carrots, it pays to mix a few radish seeds with them so these quick-germinating seedlings will break thru and mark the row. Otherwise you may have to delay cultivation until too late for good weed control.

Weeding vs. weed control

In soils in good tilthy condition, the main purpose of cultivation is to destroy weeds. Weeds are harmful because they shade desirable plants, because they rob them of food, and because they use up soil moisture.

Annual weeds are usually easy to kill if we can keep them from seeding. Deep-rooted perennial weeds like bindweed, Canada thistle and quack grass, however, are another problem. The simplest way to control these is to take the soil out of cultivation and destroy them with a 2,4D weed killer. If this isn't feasible, the only other control is to cut off the tops every

two weeks, no sooner and no later. If cut sooner, they do not use up their stored starch reserve. If cut later, they recover some of this reserve.

In lighter soils it is sometimes possible to dig out the roots, but every last piece must be found and destroyed or it will re-infest the entire garden.

The right conditions for a successful indoor start are not difficult to achieve. Any gardener can do the trick by applying a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Use a box three inches deep and of any suitable size. Space the bottom boards about an eighth of an inch apart to provide drainage. Sift soil and use the coarser part in the bottom, with an inch of fine soil on top. Press around edges of box with a brick or board to firm the soil. Add more sifted soil and draw the straight edge of a lath or ruler across the top to level.

Press furrows about one-quarter of an inch deep into the soil, the furrows spaced about 2" apart. Plant seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart to allow room to lift each seedling without disturbing the rest. After seeding, fill furrow with clean sand or sifted soil and press down soil over entire box until it is $\frac{1}{2}$ " below upper edge.

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening



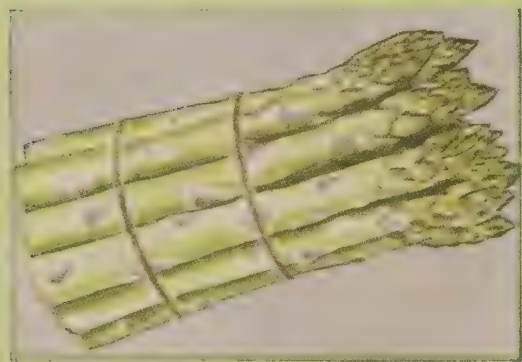
RADISH, Scarlet Globe



TURNIP, Purple-Top White Globe



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield



ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington



ONIONS, Prizetaker

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

WHEN TO SOW

Seed catalogs and garden books usually offer you a list of definite planting dates. We'd like to do this, too, but experience has taught us that such dates are often dangerous. Weather variations from year to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates look foolish.

Here's a guide to planting time that doesn't rely on dates, but rather on Nature's own signs.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas. Swiss

chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilacs, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.

Mulching—Why and How

A secondary purpose of cultivation is to form a dust mulch and help check evaporation from the surface. In many gardens a more substantial mulch will do better work and also cut down weeding. Any clean vegetable matter such as lawn clippings, chopped or whole hay, ground corn cobs, peat, etc., can be used. Vermiculite, a mineral product used as insulation and as poultry litter, has proved a valuable mulch because in processing it is heated to over 2,000 degrees, which destroys all life and active chemicals. Also, it has high waterholding capacity.

Apply these mulches when ground is still moist. If applied after soil dries out, light summer rains may not be able to penetrate them and maintain soil moisture. Remember, a mulch does not stop the use of water by the plants; it merely slows up evaporation from the soil itself.

Do you IRRIGATE your garden?

In speaking of renewing soil moisture, irrigation is actually a better word than watering, because it means long, slow penetration rather than surface sprinkling.

Whether water is added thru overhead sprinklers or a hose flowing onto a board to prevent washing the soil, it should always be supplied so freely that the soil is saturated to a depth of several inches.

If applied in this way, most gardens need watering less than once a week. Less water is used than in a daily sprinkling, since sprinkling usually wastes a great deal of water thru evaporation. Deep irrigation is valuable because it keeps the roots growing downwards, where they are cool and moist rather than growing near the surface where the heat of summer can injure them.

How to plant fine seed

In planting fine seed, tear off one corner of the packet and, if Rootone is used, drop in a pinch and shake. The seed can be tapped out of the torn corner of the packet one at a time. Fine seed is often mixed with dry sand so that it will spread out better, but this will only work if seed is not more than twice the size of the sand grains.

THE GIST OF THE STORY

for Vegetable Gardeners

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after danger from frost is past. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 36" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut 1st year after setting.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 4" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before frost is expected.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use until after heads have been frosted.

BROCCOLI

Start plants indoors 5 wks. before last frost. Set out 12" x 24". Broccoli heads must be harvested before they bloom: they are inedible after yellow flowers appear. Direct-seed for late crop 60 days before frost is expected.

Special Directions for Controlling Insects in Cauliflower, Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts

Use Rotenone dust or spray. It must hit insects directly, so drive them out of inner head by dusting or spraying with light dose of Rotenone. Allow plant to stand for 10 minutes, then go back over the same row with a heavy dose of Rotenone. By this time the worms will be out on the surface and are sure to be killed. Repeat every 10 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Follow directions for late cabbage.

EARLY CABBAGE

Start plants inside (see above). Set out 12" x 24" as soon as frost danger is past. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before frost is expected, thinning to 24" x 36". Or start plant indoors (see above) 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days be-

fore frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks.

Celery must have warm, settled weather: if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15th, as days are getting shorter: then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

COLLARDS

Follow directions for early cabbage.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill (see above—A HILL IS A HOLE). When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture: cucumbers are 90% water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after apple blossoms have fallen and weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80°. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crisper heads.

KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

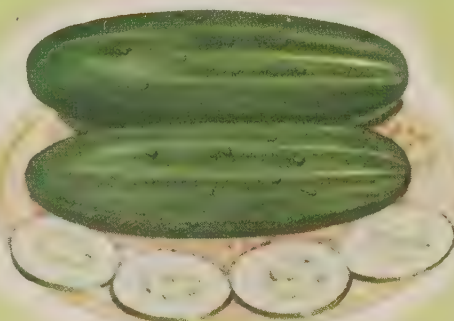
(Continued on Page 15)



BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



TOMATO, Stokesdale



CUCUMBER, Early Fortune



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



ENDIVE, Deep Heart Fringed

ONIONS, Continued

Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An oval shaped, straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

RED WHITE YELLOW

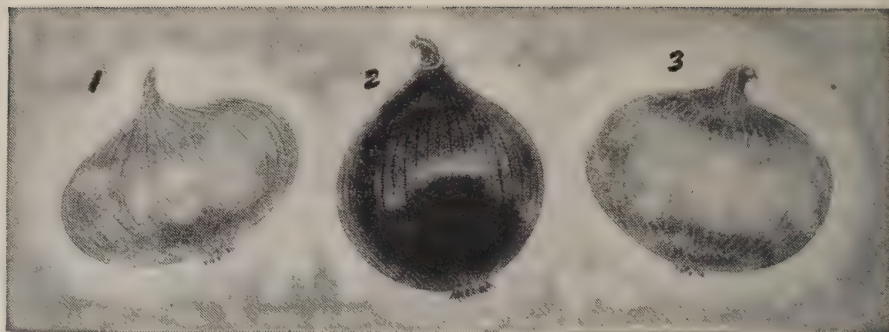
PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Hamburg or Parsnip Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring. 90 days.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. 60 days.



EBENEZER

SOUTHPORT
Red Globe

WHITE PORTUGAL

PARSNIP

Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-week intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plant 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel (fr)—Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton (fr)—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods 4½-in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days.

Telephone—Dark podded, popular late variety. Pods 4½-in. to 5½-in., very large; vine about 40-in. tall. 75 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Perfection Pimento—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

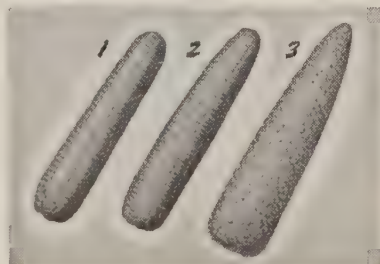
THE OLD GARDENER says,

"Now, talking about corn, don't forget—

SWEET CORN is at its best if you will cook it less than an hour after you gather it. As soon as it's picked, the delicate sugars begin to turn to starch, and six hours after it's off the stalk, most of the true sugar flavor is gone. Which means that for most folks, if they want the true flavor of sweet corn, they just have to grow their own.

The new hybrid varieties are really wonderful — husky stalks that produce ample ears even when the open-pollinated sorts fail. But when you plant hybrid sweet corns, better grow more

than one variety because they pollinate better when several kinds of pollen are flying at the same time. And for best pollination, don't plant one or two long rows of corn down one side of the garden; instead, plant six or more short rows side by side. Remember, corn pollen is carried on the wind and the wind must hit all the stalks in the field or patch if they are to grow well-filled ears.



The sweet corns illustrated here are:
1—Golden Bantam;
2—Golden Cross Bantam;
3—Country Gentleman.

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
 Special quotations to market gardeners.
 Prices subject to change without notice.



1—China Rose Winter; 2—Long Black Spanish; 3—White Icicle; 4—Crimson Giant; 5—Early Scarlet Globe; 6—French Breakfast.

PEPPERS, Continued

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

PUMPKIN

Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—Medium size, smooth, crookneck shaped, white with green mottling and stripes. Thick yellow flesh. 115 days.

King of the Mammoths—Largest of the pumpkins weighing 60 lbs. and upward. Yellow skin mottled with orange. Deep orange flesh. 115 to 120 days.

Kentucky Field—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

(Continued from Page 13)

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 4" apart in row. Must be used when young; woody when old. Make 2nd planting 3 weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill (see above —A HILL IS A HOLE) after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin to 3 plants to a hill. On heavy soil, Bender's Surprise or Hearts of Gold do better than others. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 12" x 24". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

Watering tomatoes calls for special care. Cracks and blossom "end rot" (the free or blossom end turning black) are both caused by fluctuating water supply. Never let tomatoes be dry one week and wet the next. Tomatoes must be kept either moist constantly or be grown in dry soil and not watered at all.

Permanent vegetable storage space, either in the basement or outdoors will help extend the usefulness of the garden. This can also be used to keep tulip and other spring-flowering bulbs over summer, and for storing tender flowering plants like tree roses over winter. Often a hillside can be used to advantage, allowing access on a level with the floor of the storage room. In planning outdoor storage, remember that convenient access from the house will often make the difference between using the stored vegetables or depending on those canned and stored in the basement.

ONIONS

Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for use as green onion. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thin-nings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

poorly in hot weather. Space plants 8" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor; curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 4" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" apart. Frost turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy; leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

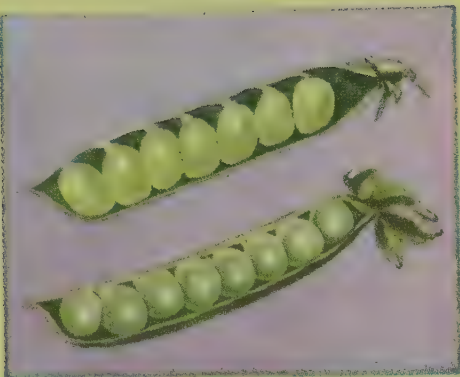
PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set out after petals on apple blossoms have fallen. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.

(Continued on Page 16)



PEAS, Little Marvel (Top)
Early Thos. Laxton (Bottom)



PEPPER, California Wonder



SQUASH, Zucchini (Left)
Butternut (Right)



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

(Continued from Page 15)

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather. New Zealand spinach will grow in hot weather but must be seeded before soil gets warm. It can be picked all summer. Mixed with Swiss chard in cooking the flavor is like ordinary spinach.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

SWISS CHARD

Culture like that of beets. New leaves grow out as old are picked. Mix with New Zealand spinach if flavor is objectionable.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thinnings can be cooked for greens.

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve.

Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk. Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans,

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

When it's time to harvest

should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial grower. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown.

Muskmelons do not get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready.

Best Vegetables for Storage

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Winter Radishes—Do not wash. Pack in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

Cabbage—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in temperature of 40 to 60°, with high humidity or cover heads with moist soil or sand.

Celery, Kale, Chinese Cabbage, Endive, Leeks—Store in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

Squash, Pumpkins—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4" of stem. Cure for a few days at 80 to 85°. Store in dry place.

Peas, Beans—May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and

store in jars or cans in cool, dry, dark place.

Onions—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over. Place in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. Store in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

Parsnips, Salsify, Horseradish—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in cool building.

Potatoes—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40°, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

Sweet Potatoes—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85°F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55°.

RADISH, Continued

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

Sparkler—Choice early variety, a superior strain of the old Scarlet Turnip White Tip. Bright scarlet top, clear white base, and small, tender tap-root. Juicy, pure white flesh, snappy flavor 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

White Strasburg—Popular white summer variety. 4 to 5 in. long. Tapered and smooth. Thicker than White Icicle. 40 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9 in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

SPINACH

Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

Bloodsdaile Savoy, Long Standing (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloodsdaile Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

Nobel, Giant, Thick-Leaved (fr)—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very deep green leaves. 45 days.

SQUASH

Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

Summer Varieties

Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow—A long Italian squash. 18 to 24 inches long and 4 in. thick. Dark green marked with yellow and light green. 60 days.

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at

maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days.

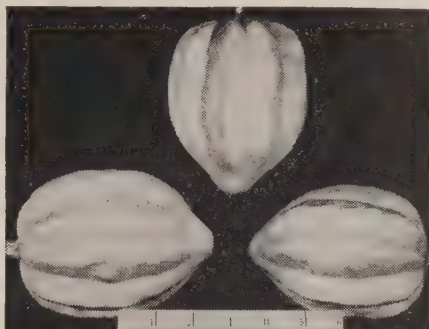
Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Zucchini Fordhook—Honorable mention. Long, slim and very dark green. Bush-like plants small enough for any home garden. Easy to grow. 60 days.

Zucchini Bush—About 6 in. long at edible stage. Flesh greenish-white and tender. 56 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Butternut—Deep buff-colored, bottle-shaped fruits. Smooth, hard shell. Solid fine textured flesh, that is deep yellow, dry, sweet, with excellent flavor. 12-in. long, upper or neck section 3½-in. diameter. 85 days.



Golden Table Queen—All-America medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry, fine flavor and texture.

Table Queen or Des Moines (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Warted Hubbard (fr)—Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

THE OLD GARDENER reminds you

TOMATOES are the Number One crop of the home garden: give them the attention they're worth. Use good husky plants, dark green with a fresh, bright look, or seeds of the newer wilt-resistant varieties listed in our catalog.

Watering is particularly important with tomatoes because blossom end-rot (the blossom end of the fruit turns black and spoils the fruit) is not a bacterial or fungus disease, but is due to "ups and downs" in the water supply. Once you start watering, keep it up consistently—at the same level. A heavy mulch to hold the soil moisture at a uniform level is helpful.



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10¢ PER PACKET
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In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Earliana or Spark's Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Golden Queen—Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.



Don't use poultry manure in growing tomatoes: It forces long, sappy growth with practically no fruit. If you do use animal fertilizers on tomatoes, be sure to balance them by adding superphosphate and muriate of potash: otherwise fruit may be poor. The best plan of feeding is to use balanced plant food for a side dressing, applying it regularly as the plants grow.

To continue growth to the main shoot, trim lower leaves as plant grows (see Illustration 1 at left). Don't let the plants develop like the second one at the left. And it's well worthwhile to stake and tie the plants, as in Illustration 2



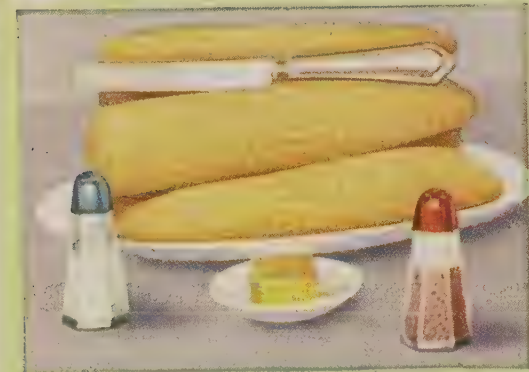
TOMATO, Rutgers



CARROTS, (top) Nantes, (center) Imperator, (below) Red Cored Chantenay



SWISS CHARD, Lucullus



CORN, Golden Bantam



LETTUCE, Grand Rapids

Planting Guide

FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
Dill	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	30 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/6 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Turnip (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.

TOMATOES, Continued

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard's, or Scarlet Topper—Medium to large, round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Small Fruited

Red Cherry—Small round fruits, 1/2 inch in diameter. For salads and pickling.

Red Pear—Bright red, pear-shaped, distinctive flavor.

Red Plum—Resembling a plum in shape. Grown for preserves.

Yellow Pear—Differs from Red Pear only in color.

Yellow Plum—About 2 in. long. Shaped like a plum. Light yellow in color.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Golden Ball—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

TURNIP — FOLIAGE

Seven Top or Winter Greens—Very hardy. The young shoots are tender. Roots tough and unsuitable for food. Popular in the South. 45 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

PLANTING BY THE MOON

Many gardeners like to govern their planting by the phases of the moon. For these gardeners, we show here all the necessary information. The chart is COMPLETE, giving you ALL THE DATA generally shown

by more voluminous arrangements. As seedsmen, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method. However, we are glad to provide the up-to-date chart for those who want it.

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ ARIES: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and destroying weeds. Plant onions.

♉ TAURUS: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ GEMINI: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ CANCER: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ LEO: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ VIRGO: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ LIBRA: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ SCORPIO: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ SAGITTARIUS: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ CAPRICORN: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ AQUARIUS: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ PISCES: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The table at the right shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

● 1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING — During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

● 2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING — During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant,

Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

☾ 3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING — During 3rd Quarter of

Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

☾ 4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING — In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in the barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius.

1947 — Moon's Phases and Positions — 1947

JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
1 ☾ 7:06p.	2 ♊ 2:30a.	2 ♊ 7:03a.	1 ☾ 8:15p.
3 ☾ 9:25p.	4 ♋ 6:40a.	4 ♋ 7:49p.	4 ☾ 1:43a.
5 ☾ 9:28p.	6 ♌ 12:58p.	7 ♌ 8:93a.	6 ☾ 5:47a.
7 ☾ 8:54p.	9 ♍ 10:13p.	9 ♍ 6:34p.	8 ☾ 8:41a.
9 ♊ 9:46p.	11 ♊ 10:09a.	12 ☾ 2:11a.	10 ♊ 10:57a.
12 ♋ 1:55a.	13 ♋ 10:50p.	14 ☾ 6:16a.	12 ♋ 1:32p.
14 ♌ 10:16a.	16 ♌ 9:46a.	16 ☾ 7:14a.	14 ♌ 5:47p.
16 ♍ 10:03p.	18 ♍ 5:25p.	18 ☾ 6:34a.	17 ♍ 12:54a.
19 ♊ 11:10a.	20 ☾ 9:55p.	20 ♊ 6:19a.	19 ♊ 11:14p.
21 ♋ 11:36p.	23 ☾ 12:28a.	22 ♋ 8:34a.	21 ♋ 11:39p.
24 ♌ 10:22a.	25 ☾ 2:22a.	24 ♌ 2:42p.	24 ♌ 11:45a.
26 ♍ 7:10p.	27 ☾ 4:44a.	27 ♍ 12:41a.	26 ♍ 9:30p.
29 ☾ 1:45a.	29 ♊ 8:15a.	29 ♊ 1:02p.	29 ☾ 4:16a.
31 ☾ 5:52a.			31 ☾ 8:35a.
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
☾ 6 10:47p.	☾ 5 9:28a.	☾ 3 4:38a.	☾ 7 4:29a.
☾ 13 8:56p.	☾ 13 8:23a.	☾ 11 4:54a.	☾ 14 12:10a.
☾ 22 2:34a.	☾ 20 10:19p.	☾ 17 10:15p.	☾ 21 7:11p.
☾ 29 6:07p.	☾ 27 4:18p.	☾ 24 4:54p.	☾ 29 2:07p.
FEBRUARY	MAY	AUGUST	NOVEMBER
2 ☾ 7:38a.	1 ☾ 1:25p.	1 ☾ 1:50a.	2 ☾ 11:31a.
4 ☾ 8:01a.	3 ♋ 8:36p.	3 ♋ 1:49p.	4 ☾ 2:04p.
6 ♊ 8:43a.	6 ♌ 6:09a.	6 ♌ 12:19a.	6 ♊ 4:55p.
8 ♋ 11:41a.	8 ♊ 5:55p.	8 ☾ 8:43a.	8 ♋ 8:43p.
10 ♌ 6:28p.	11 ♋ 6:41a.	10 ☾ 2:18p.	11 ♌ 2:03a.
13 ♍ 5:16a.	13 ♌ 6:20p.	12 ☾ 4:49p.	13 ♍ 9:34a.
15 ♊ 6:12p.	16 ♌ 2:55a.	14 ☾ 5:06p.	15 ♊ 7:37p.
18 ♋ 6:38a.	18 ☾ 7:51a.	16 ♊ 4:49p.	18 ♋ 7:45a.
20 ♌ 4:57p.	20 ☾ 9:50a.	18 ☾ 10:46p.	20 ♌ 8:16p.
23 ♍ 12:57a.	22 ☾ 10:25a.	23 ♌ 7:35a.	23 ♍ 6:53a.
25 ☾ 7:07a.	24 ☾ 11:18a.	25 ♊ 7:31p.	25 ☾ 2:05p.
27 ☾ 11:46a.	26 ♊ 1:51p.	28 ☾ 8:18a.	27 ☾ 5:55p.
	28 ♋ 6:54p.	30 ♋ 8:04p.	29 ☾ 7:31p.
	31 ♌ 2:43a.		
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
☾ 5 9:50a.	☾ 4 10:53p.	☾ 1 7:50p.	☾ 5 11:03a.
☾ 12 3:58p.	☾ 13 2:08a.	☾ 9 2:22p.	☾ 12 2:01p.
☾ 20 8:00p.	☾ 20 7:44a.	☾ 16 5:12a.	☾ 20 3:44p.
☾ 28 3:12a.	☾ 26 10:35p.	☾ 23 6:40a.	☾ 28 2:45a.
		☾ 31 10:34a.	
MARCH	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER
1 ☾ 2:58p.	2 ♌ 12:55p.	2 ♌ 6:02a.	1 ☾ 8:30p.
3 ☾ 5:00p.	5 ♊ 12:52a.	4 ☾ 2:10p.	3 ♊ 10:24p.
5 ♋ 6:46p.	7 ♋ 1:39p.	6 ☾ 8:18p.	6 ♋ 2:14a.
7 ☾ 9:52p.	10 ♌ 1:46a.	9 ☾ 12:11p.	8 ♊ 8:25a.
10 ♌ 3:52a.	12 ♌ 11:32a.	11 ☾ 2:03a.	10 ♌ 4:49p.
12 ♍ 1:35p.	14 ☾ 5:45p.	13 ♊ 2:51a.	13 ♊ 3:14a.
15 ♊ 2:01a.	16 ☾ 8:21p.	15 ♋ 4:17a.	15 ♋ 3:16p.
17 ☾ 2:35p.	18 ☾ 8:32p.	17 ♌ 8:11a.	18 ♋ 3:59a.
20 ♌ 12:57a.	20 ☾ 8:07p.	19 ♌ 3:50p.	20 ♌ 3:36p.
22 ♍ 8:22a.	22 ♊ 9:02p.	22 ♊ 2:58a.	23 ☾ 12:10a.
24 ☾ 1:29p.	25 ♋ 12:53a.	24 ♋ 3:38p.	25 ☾ 4:47a.
26 ☾ 5:16p.	27 ♌ 8:17a.	27 ♌ 3:24a.	27 ☾ 6:03a.
28 ☾ 8:26p.	30 ♌ 6:46p.	29 ♌ 12:57p.	29 ☾ 5:41a.
30 ☾ 11:22p.			31 ♊ 5:47a.
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
☾ 6 9:15p.	☾ 3 1:27p.	☾ 7 9:57p.	☾ 4 6:55p.
☾ 14 12:28p.	☾ 11 4:58p.	☾ 14 1:28p.	☾ 12 6:53a.
☾ 22 10:34a.	☾ 18 3:26p.	☾ 21 11:42p.	☾ 20 11:43a.
☾ 29 10:15a.	☾ 25 6:25a.	☾ 30 12:41a.	☾ 27 2:27p.

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

"Maybe this will help"

—SAYS THE OLD GARDENER



Some random notes on points that may need clearing up...and on gardening ideas you may be overlooking...

Have you ever tried "double digging" (the old-time European way)? Are you making use of cover-cropping in your vegetable garden? Do you know which fertilizers last 10 years or more? Or how a hotbed can do double duty? Or how far weed control should extend beyond your garden boundaries? Here are practical answers to these and other practical questions.

Cover crops—after vegetables —to improve your soil

Save and improve your soil and plant food supply by growing cover crops. After a row of vegetables has been harvested (if you aren't planting a succession crop in this spot) sow some quick-growing plant that will take up any excess fertilizers and store them in its tissues. Plow under that plant just before the next crop goes in, and decay will release that plant food just in time to do the most good. Also, the rotting vegetable matter produces humus, without which good crops cannot be grown. Ask us for advice on cover crops for the garden.

Drainage—too much or not enough?

Low, wet spots will produce better crops if drained by tiling. Oftentimes an open trench leading water away from a low spot can be filled with crushed stone or gravel and will perform as well as more elaborate tiling.

Or the problem may be one of too much drainage—a steep slope that allows water to run off so rapidly that it causes washing or erosion. Remember that not only does surface washing carry off soil, but it also carries with it the valuable soluble plant foods as well. Grading and terracing may be too costly for most gardens, but oftentimes a simple plank set on edge will control the rush of water and hold back soil and plant foods.

Hotbeds and cold frames

Permanent hotbeds and cold frames for the permanent garden are a good investment. If possible make them of materials like concrete, concrete block or brick. If of wood, try to use redwood, cypress or red cedar.

A windbreak to the north for hotbeds and cold frames will provide protection in late fall and early spring. Plan to use cold frames late in fall for salad crops like lettuce. They can be used for storing vegetables, too.

COMPOSTING—how to do it, and why

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, any non-greasy vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

Between each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of a good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply three or four inches of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall. In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich home made "manure" that will go a long ways towards making yours a perfect soil. You need not waste the space used for the heap, since cucumbers, melons and squashes never grow as well as when planted in shallow depressions in the compost heap.

"Long-pull" fertilizers

It is profitable to apply many long-lasting fertilizers to the permanent garden which will last for years. For instance, superphosphate or bone meal may last for ten or fifteen years before becoming available. Also, potash, such as muriate or sulfate of potash lasts a long time without washing away. Use fertilizers liberally on the permanent garden—it pays.

Liming will help break up heavy clay and will sweeten acid soil. But don't use lime unless it is needed, since too much lime destroys humus. Use only when needed. We can supply a simple test kit that shows if lime is needed, and if so, how much. Litmus paper is not enough: it only shows a plus or minus reading.

Old fashioned double digging is still a good idea

The gardener who takes pride in doing a first class job should consider trenching or double digging his soil in the way the old-time European gardeners did. To double dig, remove a trench of soil just the width and the depth of a spade, and wheel this soil to the end of the garden where you plan to finish. Next, add a layer four or five inches deep of compost or manure to the bottom of the trench and dig it in. Then dig the soil from the next row and throw it on top of the soil you have just dug over. Repeat this process across the entire garden and you should have a loose, well-drained soil with a rich subsoil. While this sounds unnecessarily complicated, actually it is quite simple and is worth the effort it costs. It is particularly valuable for root crops, and where heavy clay soils need to be broken up.

Ever considered a garden windbreak?

Many gardeners who have experienced failure with their summer plantings should consider planting a windbreak to slow down the force of the hot, dry winds that suck moisture from the soil and burn up tender seedlings. A summer windbreak should be located to cut off the prevailing summer breezes, usually to the south or southwest of the garden. Because garden plots are small and because garden plants are low-growing, a hedge five to six feet tall should be enough. This will not cut off breezes from the house. A hedge of privet or similar hedging should be adequate.

Gardens need SANITATION, too

Weed control for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the permanent garden is highly desirable. First, this helps reduce the number of weed seeds that will be carried or blown onto the garden itself. A few hours spent in weed control at any convenient time may save hours and days of weeding when time is precious.

Equally important is the value of destroying the hiding places of many insects that cause trouble in the garden. Leaf hoppers and borers travel from weedy patches to garden plants. Many pests hibernate and live over winter in weeds. By killing off weeds and keeping this zone dusted with D.D.T., fewer insects will attack the garden. Incidentally, chiggers or harvest mites are kept down by this treatment, increasing comfort in working the garden.

Weed destruction today has been simplified greatly with the discovery of the amazing new 2,4D weed killers which destroys weed selectively and without danger to animals or equipment. See pages 36 and 39.

1947

Bulk Price List

SEEDS WITH A GROWING REPUTATION



THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

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Telephone ADams 6205

THE GARDEN STORE gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

ALL PRICES QUOTED IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO STOCKS ON HAND AND MARKET CHANGES AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Prices quoted herein are PREPAID on all small seeds, but NOT on PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION SETS, and other bulky items.

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

59 Days to Maturity!

Be FIRST on the market with

Alphagold Bantam

The outstanding new early hybrid sweet corn. You can lead the neighborhood with Alphagold. It's rapid growth will amaze you. A good yielder of 7-inch ears having 10 to 12 rows of golden yellow kernels. ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$14.00.

Planet Jr. Tools



We hope to have available this season a limited quantity of the world-famous Planet Jr line of tillage tools and seeders. As thousands of gardeners know, if it carries the name "Planet Jr" it just has to be good. See us for your needs.

DDT INSECTICIDES

5% Liquid or Powder
10% Liquid or Powder
20% Liquid
25% Liquid
50% Wettable Powder

Ask
For
Prices

We stock all of the above and other variations of DDT formulations and welcome your inquiry as to the most suitable type for your purpose. Come in and consult us!

Like An All Night Rain It Really Soaks the Soil

Water seeps through every pore the entire length of special canvas hose. Couples on to any water hose.

No spray and no waste. Puts water where you want it. Four sizes: 12 ft. \$1.40; 18 ft. \$1.90; 30 ft. \$2.90; 50 ft. \$4.75.



SOIL-SOAKER

ASPARAGUS

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Mary Washington	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$6.75

BEANS

(5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate)

Not Prepaid

DWARF GREEN POD

	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Valentine	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$7.00
Bountiful .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Burpee's Stringless .....	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Full Measure .....	.15	.25	.45	3.50	8.25
Giant Stringless .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Longgreen					
(New All-America winner) ..	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Red Valentine Stringless .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Tendergreen .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Tennessee Green Pod .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00

DWARF WAX or YELLOW POD

Golden Wax, Top Notch .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Pencil Pod Wax .....	.15	.25	.45	3.50	8.25
Round Pod Kidney Wax .....	.15	.25	.50	4.00	—
Sure Crop Wax .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00

SHELL BEANS

Bansei Edible Soy	—	.20	.35	2.70	6.00
Dwarf Horticultural					
(Cranberry) .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Great Northern	—	.20	.35	2.70	6.00
Kidney, Red .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Marrowfat, Large White	—	.20	.35	2.70	6.00
Navy, White	—	.15	.30	2.40	5.25

POLE or CLIMBING BEANS

Creaseback, Striped .....	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Creaseback, White .....	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Cutshort, Red Speckled .....	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Golden Cluster, Wax .....	.15	.25	.45	4.00	—
Kentucky Wonder .....	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Kentucky Wonder Wax .....	.15	.25	.45	4.00	—
King Horticultural .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Lazy Wife .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
McCaslan Pole .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Missouri Wonder .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00

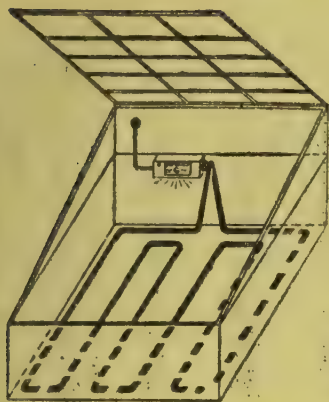
LIMA or BUTTER

Baby Fordhook Bush .....	.15	.25	.45	3.50	8.25
Burpee's Improved Bush .....	.15	.25	.45	3.50	8.25
Cangreen Bush					
(New Baby Lima) .....	.15	.25	.45	3.50	8.25
Fordhook 242 (New) .....	.15	.25	.50	4.00	9.50
Giant Podded Pole .....	.15	.25	.40	3.20	7.50
King of the Garden Pole .....	.15	.25	.40	3.20	7.50

BEETS—SWISS CHARD

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Crosbys Egyptian	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$0.95	\$1.65	\$ 7.50
Detroit Dark Red .....	.20	.55	.95	1.65	7.50
Early Blood Turnip .....	.20	.55	.95	1.65	7.50
Early Wonder .....	.20	.55	.95	1.65	7.50
Mammoth Long Red					
(Stock Beets) .....	.15	.45	.75	1.25	5.50
Swiss Chard, Broad Rib Green ..	.20	.50	.85	1.50	6.00
Swiss Chard, Rhubarb (New) ..	.25	.75	1.35	2.40	—

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted



"GRO-QUICK" Electric Seed Bed Heater

Be a month ahead of neighboring gardens

This year, grow your own plants in an electrically heated hot bed. Simple to install and economical to operate. Junior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 40 feet of 200 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Senior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 80 feet of 400 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Junior size heats 3 by 6 foot bed and the senior size heats a 6 by 6 foot bed. Senior GRO-QUICK, \$6.95; Junior GRO-QUICK, \$5.35; Thermostat only, \$3.75; Junior cable only, \$1.60; Senior cable only, \$3.20.

SILVER CROSS BANTAM HYBRID AT LAST!!

This year we have an outstanding early white hybrid sweet corn to offer you. It is derived from the popular Golden Cross Bantam which it resembles in many ways. The stalks are taller, the ears longer, and it is a little earlier, maturing in 82 days. You'll like it's delicious flavor too! 1/4 lb. 20c; 1/2 lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$14.00.

ANTU RAT BAITS

The newest wartime discovery in rat controls perfected by Dr. Curt P. Richter of John Hopkins University. ANTU is one of the most deadly of poisons to our common rat, yet seemingly harmless to poultry and relatively safe around domestic animals. It is available in two forms, namely (1) as a concentrated powder which may be dusted in runways as a tracking bait or dusted over foodstuffs and water for the rodents to consume, and (2) as a prepared bait ready for distribution as such. See page 37 for prices.

BROCCOLI

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Calabrese Green Sprouting	\$.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.35	\$ 4.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.50
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CABBAGE (Regular)

All Seasons	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Charleston Wakefield	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Copenhagen Market (Select Strain)	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Danish Round Head	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Early Flat Dutch	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Golden Acre	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Green Acre (New)	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Premium Late Flat Dutch	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Red Rock	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Savoy Drumhead	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00

CABBAGE (Yellows-resistant)

Golden Acre (Detroit)	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.50
Marion Market	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50
Wisconsin All Seasons	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.50

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili (Tall)	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
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CANTALOUPE (Muskmelon)

Banana	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Benders Surprise	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Delicious	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Hackensack	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Hale's Best No. 986	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Hearts of Gold (Morrill's)	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Ohio Sugar (Green flesh)	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Pride of Wisconsin	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Queen of Colorado	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Rocky Ford	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Sugar Rock (Honeyrock)	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Tip Top	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25

CARROT

Chantenay, Red Cored	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.85
Danvers Half-long Special	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.85
Imperator	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.85
Nantes Coreless	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Oxheart	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25

CAULIFLOWER

Snowdrift	Pkt. 25c	.75	1.35	2.50	7.50
Super Snowball	Pkt. 25c	.75	1.35	2.50	7.50

CELERY

Giant Pascal	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—
Golden Self Blanching	.30	.55	1.00	3.00	—
Golden Plume	.30	.55	1.00	3.00	—
Celeriac, Turnip-rooted Celery	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—

COLLARDS

True Georgia	Pkt. 5c	—	—	.15	.40 1.15
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Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place **HOTKAPS** — patented paper hot-houses — over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive **FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS**. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Main-tain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set. 25 **HOTKAPS** for 60c; 100 for \$2.20; 250 for \$4.15; 1000 for \$12.00; 5000, \$11.75 per 1000; 10,000, \$11.50 per 1000.



HOTKAPS

A GERMACO PRODUCT

SEED DISINFECTANTS

Kill and control harmful fungi which cause 'damping off' or rotting of seed sprouts and seedlings. Protect your investment in seeds. Properly disinfected seed assures better germination and produces healthier plants that give higher yields.

SPERGON — Particularly recommended for use on various vegetable seeds. 1 oz. 25c; 5 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$2.25.

SEMESAN — For flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs. Pkt. 10c; 2 ozs. 40c; 12 ozs. \$1.88; 4 lbs. \$9.10.

SEMESAN JR. — For field and sweet corns. 1½ ozs. 15c; 12 ozs. 56c; 6¼ lbs. \$3.75.

SEMESAN BEL — For seed potatoes. 2 ozs. 30c; lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.15.

New **IMPROVED CERESAN** — For wheat, oats and barley. 4 ozs. 30c; lb. 80c; 4 lbs. \$2.70.

SPECIAL SEMESAN — For Brown Patch and Dollar Spot on lawn grasses. 5 ozs. 63c; 4 lbs. \$6.23.

TERSAN — New organic fungicide for lawn grasses. 8 ozs. 80c; 4 lbs. \$5.16; 25 lbs. \$30.00.

2, 4-D WEED KILLER

The NEW Miracle Herbicide!!

Since the timely discovery of 2,4-d, you can kill weeds now as never before. It's really a miracle how such a small amount of "WEED-IT" in a quantity of water kills the weeds over such a large area. Many farmers are finding a most practical use for 2,4-d in killing weeds over large acreages of farm crops such as the grasses and small grains, as these crops are quite resistant to the effects of the chemical. And cattle may pasture safely over freshly sprayed areas. Investigate the possibilities of 2,4-d in your farm program. See catalog page 35 for prices.

CORN, SWEET

(5 lbs. of a kind at 10 lb. rate)

OPEN-POLLINATED

	Days to Maturity	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Aunt Mary's	90	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$3.30	\$ 7.75
Black Mexican	87	.15	.25	.40	3.30	7.75
Country Gentleman	97	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Evergreen, Early	90	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Evergreen, Stowell's	96	.15	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Golden Bantam, Improved	85	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Golden Colonel (Zigzag)	98	.15	.25	.40	3.30	7.75
Howling Mob	83	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Whipple's Early White	79	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25

HYBRIDS

Alphagold Bantam (Earliest)	59	.20	.35	.65	6.00	14.00
Evergreen Hyb. 3x33	93	.20	.35	.65	6.00	14.00
Golden Cross Bantam	86	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Ioana	90	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Marcross 13x6	72	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Ohiogold No. 1	89	.20	.35	.60	5.00	11.75
Silver Cross Bantam	82	.20	.35	.65	6.00	14.00
Tendergold	80	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50

POPCORN

White Hulless .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Yellow Giant (Dynamite) .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00

CRESS

	¾ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Upland	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.35	\$4.25	—

CUCUMBER

	Days to Maturity	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
A and C	68	.15	.30	.90	2.75	12.50
Boston Pickling	58	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Burpee's Hybrid, Pkt. 25c	—	—	—	—	—	—
Early Cluster	56	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Early Fortune	63	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Japanese Climbing	68	.15	.30	.90	2.75	—
Longfellow	70	.15	.30	.85	2.50	11.25
Long Green, Improved	67	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
National Pickling	56	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Stays Green	60	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Straight-8 (Gold Medal winner)	66	.15	.30	.85	2.50	11.25
West India Gherkin	60	.15	.30	.85	2.50	—
White Spine Improved	62	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
White Wonder	63	.15	.30	.90	2.75	—

DILL

Long Island Mammoth	—	.20	.60	1.75	—
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EGG PLANT

	¾ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.25	—
New Hampshire Hybrid25	.40	.75	2.25	—

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	\$ 1.75
Green Curled .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.75

KALE

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch	—	.15	.25	.80	2.50
Dwarf Siberian	—	.15	.25	.65	1.85

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

CARBOLA-DDT

Disinfecting White Paint

Makes walls snow white at a cost of about 3 cents for each 25 sq. ft. Simply mix with water and brush or spray it on. Particularly recommended for basements, poultry houses, dairy barns, etc. Kills germs and many insects as well. Purifies and deodorizes. Easy to mix... easy to apply. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

KILL Crab Grass

WITHOUT DESTROYING *Lawn Grass*

ZOTOX



... A remarkable liquid chemical kills the plant and seeds of Crab Grass and checks propagation. Does not destroy lawn grasses and is not injurious to soil. A 16-oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and covers 2,000 sq. ft. or more. Also kills Chickweed, Dandelion, Plantain and certain other lawn weeds. Proved by 6 years of success. (Note: Do not compare Zotox with 2, 4-D which leading experts agree will not kill Crab Grass.) Prices 8-oz. bottle \$1.00; 16-oz. \$1.50; 32-oz. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

ONION SETS

YES!! And Plenty of Them!!
White Globe . . . Yellow Globe and Bottle Onion Sets

Nice small sets — just the right size for growing early green onions, or large onions for winter use. Available from March to June.

ONION PLANTS

These sweet Bermuda or Spanish onion plants are becoming increasingly popular every year. Grown in the South, they reach us by fast express in bundles of approximately 100 each. Available from late March to early May.

ASK FOR PRICES

SEED POTATOES



Our State Certified northern grown seed potatoes will reduce the hazards of crop failure. True to varietal name, and grown especially for seed in the best adapted sections of Maine, Michigan and the Red River Valley, they are well worth the slight additional cost over ordinary stock. A better crop with more large smooth No. 1 potatoes can reasonably be expected from our certified seed.

ASK FOR PRICES

KOHL-RABI

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Purple Vienna	—	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.10	\$ 3.25
White Vienna	—	.20	.35	1.10	3.25

LEEK

American Flag	\$0.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
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LETTUCE

LOOSE LEAF TYPES

	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Celtuce (New)	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$ 4.00
Chicken					
(For Poultry and Rabbits) ..	—	.20	.55	1.00	1.85
Grand Rapids U. S. No. 1 .....	.15	.25	.65	1.10	2.00
Oakleaf (Stays Tender) .....	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Prizehead (Tinged Red) .....	.15	.25	.65	1.10	2.00
Simpson, Black Seeded .....	.15	.25	.65	1.10	2.00

HEADING TYPES

Bibb (New) .....	.20	.35	1.00	1.75	3.00
Big Boston .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Iceberg .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Imperial No. 847 (New) .....	.20	.35	1.00	1.75	3.00
Grand Lakes (New) .....	.30	.55	1.75	3.25	6.00
New York No. 12 .....	.20	.35	.90	1.50	2.75
Romaine, White Cos .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf	Pkt. 5c	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Fordhook Fancy	Pkt. 5c	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Tendergreen						
(Mustard Spinach) ..	Pkt. 5c	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00

OKRA

Dwarf Green Long Pod Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.40	.65	1.15
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ONIONS

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Ebenezer or Victory	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.75	\$ 5.50
Evergreen White Bunching25	.40	.70	2.00	6.00
Prizetaker .....	.25	.40	.70	2.00	6.00
Silverskin or Portugal .....	.15	.30	.50	1.75	5.25
Southport Red Globe .....	.15	.30	.55	1.85	6.00
Southport White Globe .....	.15	.30	.55	1.85	6.00
Southport Yellow Globe .....	.15	.30	.50	1.75	5.25
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.15	.30	.50	1.75	5.25
Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)....	.25	.40	.70	2.00	6.50

PARSLEY

Hamburg Rooted10	.15	.25	.60	1.75
Moss Curled10	.15	.25	.60	1.75

PARSNIPS

Hollow Crown	Pkt 5c	.10	.15	.20	.50	1.50
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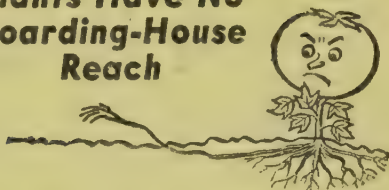
PEAS

(5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate, 50 lbs at the 100 lb. rate)

		Not Prepaid				
	Days to Maturity	½ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Alaska						
Wilt Resistant, 28"	58	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$2.20	\$5.00	\$18.00
Black Eyed Peas.....	—	.20	.35	2.60	—	—
Dwarf Telephone, 24" ..	75	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Gradus, 30"	62	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Laxtonian						
(Blue Bantam) 18"	62	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Laxton's Progress, 18" ..	60	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

Plants Have No Boarding-House Reach



Reach the roots with HY-GRO—famous 13-26-13 formula with growth hormones and other plant nutrients added. Dissolve in water. Pour on. Overcomes root shock and checks wilting as starter solution. Ideal all-season fertilizer. One ounce feeds 25 square feet of garden. Produces amazing results.

3 ounce jar \$.25
20 ounce jar 1.00
10 lb. container 4.00

HY-GRO SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD

"GARDEN MAGIC"

Get your copy of the "Complete Book of GARDEN MAGIC" NOW! Because it is so complete, this one big attractive volume has all the information you need to bring nature's lavish tapestries of vivid color and beauty to your home. Thoroughly illustrated with hundreds of photographs and line drawings! Seventeen beautiful garden scenes pictured in full color! Has 320 pages, size 8 x 10 1/4 inches, durably bound and completely indexed. A real value—delivered to your door for just \$3.00.



MIAMI-BRED BABY CHICKS

Sturdy liveable chicks from the large modern sanitary plant of Miami Chick Hatchery at Sidney, Ohio. We've supplied our customers with these fine chicks now for over 10 years and honestly say that to our knowledge, do not have even one dissatisfied customer. These are really "chicks with a future" with a proven record of exceptionally high liveability and egg production. All breeding flocks are properly blood-tested at regular intervals, and are true to breed and type.

All the more popular breeds are available including Large White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire Reds and White Wyandottes. Sexed chicks are available if desired. But place your order early to be sure to have them when you want them.

PEAS—Con't

	Days to Maturity	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Little Marvel, 18"	62	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$2.60	\$6.00	\$22.00
Nott's Excelsior (Amer. Wonder) 16"	61	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Premium Gem, 22"	64	.20	.35	2.30	5.25	19.00
Sugar, Dwarf (Edible Pod) 28"	65	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	—
Telephone Imp. (Alderman) 52"	75	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Thomas Laxton, 30"	62	.20	.35	2.80	6.50	24.00
Wyoming Wonder, 26"	75	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00

PEPPERS

SWEET VARIETIES

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Bullnose or Bell (Mildly pungent)	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$ 2.00
California Wonder .....	.10	.30	.50	.95	2.75
Chinese Giant .....	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Golden Queen .....	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Oshkosh .....	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Pimento, Large .....	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Ruby King .....	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Sunnybrook Pimento .....	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Worldbeater .....	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00

HOT VARIETIES

Cayenne Long Narrow .....	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Hungarian Wax (Slim) .....	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Red Hot Chili .....	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00

PUMPKIN and SQUASH

SUMMER VARIETIES

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Cocozella Veg. Marrow	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$0.95	\$ 1.75
Scallop, Ea. Wh. Bush .....	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Straightneck, Conn. ....	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Yankee Hybrid (New) Pkt. 15c .....	.35	.60	2.00	3.75	7.00
Zucchini, Black .....	.10	.20	.55	.95	1.75

WINTER VARIETIES

Banana .....	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Conn. Field (Big Tom) .....	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Cushaw, Green Striped .....	.10	.15	.50	.90	1.65
Delicious Golden .....	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Blue .....	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Golden .....	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Green .....	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
King of the Mammoths .....	.10	.20	.65	1.15	2.00
Large Cheese (Ky. Field) .....	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.25
Small Sugar or Pie .....	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Table Queen (Acorn) .....	.10	.20	.55	1.00	1.85
Winter Luxury .....	.10	.15	.50	.90	1.65

RADISH

Cincinnati Market	Pkt. 5c	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$ 1.35
Crimson Giant	Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
French Breakfast	Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Icicle, White	Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Scarlet Globe, Short Top	Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Sparkler, White Tipped	Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
White Strasburg	Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

VERMICULITE

This year for the first time we offer you this much-publicized sterilized seed starting medium, composed of small particles of natural mica exploded to form countless tiny air cells that hold water like a sponge—and without matting down. Vermiculite eliminates danger of 'damping off' due to soil-borne organisms. Makes for faster germination and produces better plants of phenomenally strong root formation. Use it also to root cuttings, to lighten heavy clay soils, as a winter mulch and for storing bulbs and root crops.

Lb. (about 4 qts.) 30c; 3 lbs. 65c; 2½ cu. ft. bag \$1.75; 5 bag lots \$1.50 per bag.

AEROSOL Insect-O-Blitz



(Contains 3% DDT — 2% Pyrethrum)

Exactly as formulated and used by the U. S. armed forces. Government approved ingredients and potency are guaranteed in INSECT-O-BLITZ. Manufactured under government licenses and patents of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, you are certain of getting the original and genuine Aerosol DDT formula when you buy Aerosol Insect-O-Blitz. Kills Flies, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Silverfish, Lice, Bedbugs, Fleas, Roaches, Spiders and other similar insects. Each dispenser contains sufficient insecticide to spray an average 6-room house 40 times. Four seconds of spraying treats 1000 cu. ft. Each \$2.95.

RADISH—Con't

WINTER VARIETIES

	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Black Spanish, Long Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Black Spanish, Round Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
China Rose Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
White Celestial (Chinese) Pkt. 5c	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35

SALSIFY

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.50	\$ 4.50

SPINACH

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Bloodsdales					
Long Standing Pkt. 5c	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.75	\$12.00
King of Denmark Pkt. 5c	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
New Zealand (Summer Spinach) Pkt. 5c	.15	.45	1.25	5.50	—
Nobel Giant Leaved Pkt. 5c	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
Old Dominion Pkt. 5c	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
Virginia Blight Resistant Pkt. 5c	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00

TAMPALA

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Popular new "greens" Pkt. 15c	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.35	\$4.00	—

TOMATO

Baltimore, Indiana Certified	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.90	\$ 6.00
Beefsteak	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Bonny Best	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Break O'Day Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Dwarf Stone	.25	.45	.80	2.50	7.50
Earliana	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Firesteel (New)	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
Fordhook Hybrid (New) Pkt. 25c	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Ponderosa	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Golden Queen	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
Jubilee (New orange color)	.35	.65	1.15	3.50	—
Marglobe, Certified	.20	.35	.60	1.90	6.00
Oxheart	.40	.70	1.25	3.75	—
Ponderosa	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Pritchard, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Rutgers, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Small Fruited Preserving	.25	.45	.80	—	—
Stokesdale, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Stone, Improved New	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Valiant	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50

TURNIP

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Early Snowball (White) Pkt. 5c	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.50
Purple Top Strap Leaf Pkt. 5c	.10	.25	.40	.65	3.00
Purple Top White Globe Pkt. 5c	.10	.25	.40	.65	3.00
Seven Top (For Greens) Pkt. 5c	.10	.35	.55	1.00	4.50

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top Pkt. 5c	.10	.35	.60	1.00	4.50
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WATERMELON

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Cole's Early	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.35	\$ 6.25
Dixie Queen (New)	.25	.85	1.50	2.75	12.50
Early Kansas	.20	.65	1.15	2.00	9.25
Kleckly Sweet	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25
Tom Watson	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

1898—Nearly A Half Century of Service—1947
When ordering, Always state name of seed

ALFALFA	SOYBEANS
Swt., Bur, Hubam Clovers	Size Retail
Size	Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) \$.30
1 bu. each....\$.50	5 bu. each..... .55
2½ bu. each.... 1.00	25 bu. each..... 2.50
CLOVERS	(One can)
Red, Alsike, Crimson,	30 bu. each..... 3.25
White and Ladino.	(6-5 bu. cans)
1 bu. each....\$.50	BEANS—Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney and Great Northern
2½ bu. each.... 1.00	1 bu. each.....\$.35
LESPEDEZA	PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ..\$.50	Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) \$.30
PEAS (All Varieties)	5 bu. each..... .55
VETCHES(All Varieties)	25 bu. each..... 2.50
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea.\$.50	(One can)
1200 lb. size ea.... 5.70	30 bu. each..... 3.25
(12-100 lb. cans)	(6-5 bu. cans)
LUPINES(All Varieties)	
100 lb. Size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea. \$.50	
GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans	
Enough for 8 lbs. seed — Retail Price 10c each	

FARM SEED PRICE LIST

SPRING

1947

All quotations subject to stocks unsold and market changes. F. O. B. Dayton



CLOVER, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY FANCY QUALITY STOCKS

	Per Pound Small Lots	Per Bu.
Timothy	\$.16	\$ 5.25
Clover, Medium Red	.70	36.00
Clover, Mammoth Red	.70	36.00
Clover, Alsike	.70	35.00
Clover, White Sweet	.30	12.00
Clover, Yellow Sweet	.30	12.00
Alfalfa, Kansas	.60	32.00
Alfalfa, Can. Reg. Grimm	.75	40.00
Ladino Clover	2.60	

10 Lb. or more, per Lb. \$2.50

All Grain Bags are Extra

FIELD GRASSES

	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis)	\$2.25	\$10.25	\$ 38.00
Kaffir Corn	.65	2.50	8.50
Kentucky Blue (Field grade)	5.75	27.00	105.00
Lespedeza, Korean	.75	3.25	11.75
Millet, Tennessee Cultivated	.75	3.25	11.00
Orchard Grass	1.85	8.25	29.00
Red Top Grass (Field grade)	1.50	6.75	24.00
Reed Canary Grass	4.25	18.50	68.00
Rye Grass, Domestic	1.00	4.25	14.50
Sudan Grass	.85	3.75	13.50

SEED CORN

OHIO CERTIFIED HYBRIDS—

All OHIO Grown

Germination 90% or Better

Listed in order of maturity

	Per Bu.
Iowa 939	
Indiana 610	
Ohio W.36	
Ohio C-38	
Iowa 4059	
U. S. 13	
Large Flats	\$8.00
Medium Flats	8.00
Small Flats	7.00
Thick Flats	6.00
Rounds	5.50

Others available—Ask for Your Variety.

OPEN-POLLINATED CORN

	Per Bu.
Woodburn Yellow Dent	\$5.25
Reid's Yellow Dent	5.25
Hickory King	6.75
Johnson County White	6.00

SEED OATS	(Ask for Prices)
CANADA FIELD PEAS	(Ask for Prices)
SOY BEANS	(Ask for Prices)

SEED POTATOES

Early Ohio		
Bliss Triumph		
Irish Cobbler		
Katahdin		
Russet Rural (Potoskey)		
Rural New Yorker		
	ASK FOR PRICES	

All of our Seed Potatoes are grown especially for seed, where potatoes grow best—in the North.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

	Lb.	10 Lbs. Up Per Lb.
Broom Corn, Evergreen	\$.40	\$.36
Rape, Dwarf Essex	.25	.22
Sorghum, Cane	.20	.18

Remember, all Clovers, Alfalfa, Soy Beans and other legumes should be inoculated. FOR NITRAGIN INOCULATION SEE THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE.

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET

Telephone ADams 6205

DAYTON, OHIO

Time to plant a few trees?

A tree is the one permanent investment that grows in value rather than decreasing. With practically no upkeep cost, a \$5.00 tree planted today may be worth anywhere from \$100 to \$500 ten years from now. No other investment the home owner can make will pay as big a return as will a well-placed tree of some permanent species. While the actual increase in dollar value is important, its dividends in shade and beauty are often considered worth far more than the appreciation over first cost.

Remember that trees cannot be dug up each year to renew the soil: try to incorporate all of the organic matter you can spare (up to one-third the total volume of the soil) in filling in around the

roots when you plant. Organic matter releases only about 2% of its nitrogen each year, which means that for the next 50 years it will help feed the tree you plant today.

A tool shed or chest for storing garden tools is a great convenience. It saves time and effort in lugging tools and other equipment in and out of basement or garage. A well-designed tool shed can even be an attractive addition architecturally to the property.

Low fencing for pest control

To shut out pests like rabbits, gophers and pheasants, a good fence will pay in the permanent garden where it would

have been too costly for a temporary plot. An attractive fence can be made by stretching two-foot high close mesh and planting hedge shrubs on both sides. The wire will turn all pests that walk, and flying pheasants rarely fly over this type of hedge if it is closely planted. If a wire fence must be used because of space limitations, plan on covering it with some woody vine. Do not grow tender vines like sweet peas on a wire fence because the hot sun will heat up the wire enough to stunt the growth of pea vine tendrils.

In the permanent garden, perennial vegetables like rhubarb and asparagus will pay their way. Use one end of the garden for these, so they can be left in place year after year without interfering with the annual crops.

How, when, where, why in the FLOWER GARDEN

A—These do well when sown where they are to bloom

These annuals can be started outdoors directly for blooming where sown, or can be transplanted if they come up too close together. A special outdoor seed bed can be used to start enough plants to fill an entire garden. Because of the small area that will be needed, a special soil, made up as recommended under "Starting Seedlings Indoors," can be used in this bed. This method is convenient when tulips and other bulbs occupy the beds in early spring.

B—Do not transplant these

These annuals do not tolerate transplanting, and should be sown thinly where they are to bloom. Mixing seed with sand before sowing will help distribute them evenly and thinly. Thin to proper spacing if they come up too thickly.

C—Seed these early —or in late fall

The hardy annuals in this group can be sown outdoors as soon as the soil can be worked in spring. Or they can be seeded in fall, just before the soil freezes for the winter and will sprout long before the soil can be worked in spring. Because these early seedlings are usually through blooming by midsummer, be ready to replant the bed with other annuals for late bloom.

D—Seed almost any time (but shade the seedlings)

Perennials (plants that live over from year to year) can be seeded at any time after the danger from frost is over up to early summer. They are best started in a cold frame with some provision for shading the bed. If no cold frame is available, grow them in flats placed under the shade of trees or shrubs, but light sunshine should filter through to

For simple cultural data on each of the flowers listed here, refer to the notes indicated by the letter after each.

Ageratum	A	Carnation	C
Alyssum (a) ...	A	Castor Bean ...	B
Alyssum (h.p.) .	D	Celosia	A
Anchusa	B	Chrysanth'mum..	A
Antirrhinum ...	C	Clarkia	B
Aquilegia	D	Cleome	B
Arctotis	A	Coreopsis	D
Aster	A	Cosmos	C
Bachelor's Button..	C	Cynoglossum ..	B
Balloon Vine ...	C	Dahlia	A
Balsam	B	Delphinium ...	D
Blue Lc. Flower..	B	Dianthus	C
Calendula	C	Eschscholtzia ..	C
Calliopsis	A	Everlas'g Flwr. .	A
Candytuft	C	Four O'Clock ..	B

Gaillardia	A	Morning Glory . . .	B
Gaillardia	D	Nasturtium	B
Geum	D	Nemophila	A
Godetia	A	Nicotiana	A
Gourds, Ornm'tl. .	B	Pansy	D
Gypsophila	D	Petunia	C
Helianthus	D	Phlox	C
Hollyhock	D	Poppy, Ic. Mxd. .	A
Kochia	B	Portulaca	C
Larkspur	C	Salpiglossis	A
Linum (a)	A	Scabiosa	A
Linum (w.p.) . . .	D	Schizanthus	A
Lobelia	A	Shasta Daisy . . .	D
Lupines	C	Snow-on-the-Mt. .	B
Lupins	D	Statice	A
Marigold	A	Stocks	A
Mignonette	C	Tithonia	B
Moon Flower . . .	B	Verbena	A
		Zinnia	A

them: perennial seedlings won't grow in full shade. To shade cold frames from full sunlight, cover ordinary window screens with cheesecloth or muslin.

After sowing, keep watering with a fine spray (they may need watering twice a day in midsummer heat) until seedlings are ready to transplant. If three pairs of leaves have formed at least a month before killing frost is expected, they can be moved into permanent position the same fall: otherwise carry over in the cold frame until spring. Many perennial seeds sprout slowly: if you have followed directions don't worry if they don't show up within a week or two.

E—Start these indoors for early bloom

These will do well when sown directly in the garden and where late bloom is wanted, some of the packet should be planted in this way. For outdoor culture, see "A." However, for early bloom, some of the seed should be started indoors.

F—These vines need special treatment

This is for vines that don't transplant well, but need a long season to flower. All need rather high heat, so a warm spot (temperature between 75° to 85°) is necessary. However, watch out that high heat does not dry out seedlings.

Fill 3" pot with seed-starting mixture of soil. Press two seeds into each pot and water well, place in heat until seeds sprout. May be grown in a sunny window, even if cooler, once seedlings are up. As soon as vines begin to twine, provide a stake for support. When danger from late frost is over, knock plants out of pots, disturbing roots as little as possible and set where they are to grow.

If early bloom is not wanted, direct seed outdoors, but ground must be warm (wait until after late irises and lilacs have faded). Do not grow in rich soil as this promotes leafy growth at expense of flowers. If soil is rich, add gravel or old weathered coal ashes.

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

(a)—Annual (hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial
(b)—Biennial ♦—Suited to full shade
(hp)—Hardy Perennial •—Suited to semi-shade

Information on how to grow is indicated by the Culture Number. Refer to Page 27 for complete data.

The initials "A-A" indicate winners of the All-America Awards.

AGERATUM (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Blooms early summer to frost. Ht.
Blue Cap—New, dwarf. Rich, deep blue. Pkt. 15c. 6"
Blue Perfection—Deep Amethyst-blue. 9"
Midget Blue—1940 "A-A." Azure blue. Pkt. 25. 2-3"

ALYSSUM (a) •—ANNUALS. Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Blooms early summer to frost.
Carpet of Snow—White flowers. Plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. across. 3"
Little Gem—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.
Lilac-Queen—Lavender-lilac flowers. 6"
Violet Queen—Dwarf, compact, free flowering. Sweet scented; rich, deep violet. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM (hp) •—PERENNIALS. Culture VI. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Blooms early spring.
Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Brilliant golden-yellow flowers and grayish-green foliage. 12"
ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) •—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Sprays of indigo blue flower. 20-24"

ANTIRRHINUM (a) • (Snapdragon)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Sow early. They germinate slowly.
Maximum (Tallest Varieties)—Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower spikes. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.
Large Flowered (Tall Giant)—Fine for bedding or cutting. Long, heavy spikes. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.
Super Majestic (Semi-tall)—Large flowers on semi-tall plant. Rust-proof. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.
Half-Dwarf (Large Flowered)—Very good for bedding. Heavy spikes and good length. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.
Guinea Gold—Delightful flowers of bronzy orange blended with yellow. Bloom early. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) •—Culture VI. Covers $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil. 18-24"
Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred—Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Blooms to frost. Prefers sun. 30"
Grandis—Pure white blooms, bluish center, gold band.
ARMERIA (Thrift) (hp)—Rock-garden or edging plant of bright rose and white. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need rich soil, good sun. Var.
American Branching—Most popular. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. double blooms. Branching, long stems. All colors. 24-36"
California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, with long curled petals; stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. long. Branching. All colors. Pkt. 15c. 24-36"
Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant)—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching. Long stems. All colors. Pkt. 15c. 24"
Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 "A-A." argely 4-in. double flowers, deep purple blue. Pkt. 25c. 12-20"
Queen of the Market (Wilt-resistant)—First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Spread-ing. All colors. 18"

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (a) (Centaurea or Cornflower)—Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht.

Blue Boy—Very fine, fully double. Blue. Pkt. 15c.
Imperialis—These Giant Sweet Sultans bloom in delicately colored fringed blossoms. Sow early. Pkt. 15c.
Jubilee Gem—"A-A" 1937. Completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15c. 12"
Pinkie—Double, deep pink. Pkt. 15c.
Red Boy—Deep glowing red. Pkt. 15c.
White—Glistening snow-white.

Mixed—
BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (a)—Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Rapid growing climber. White flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seed-pots. 8-10"

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) •—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late. 24"

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (a)—Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, like tiny parasols. 24"

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (a) (Pot Marigold)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart. 18-20"
Campfire Improved—Double flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c. 4"

Orange King—Extra fine, deep orange, dark center
Orange Shaggy—"A-A" 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.
Mixed—

CALLIOPSIS (a) (Tickseed)—Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations. Var.
Golden Crown—"A-A" 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.
Tall, Mixed—

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers. 18"
Single—All colors—white, pink, blue and lilac. 18"
Single and Double Mixed—Fine for summer borders.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (a)—ANNUALS: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed. Will grow in dry, sandy soil. 6-12"

CARNATION (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. 15"
Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Blooms 5 months after seeding. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricin) (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture. 6-15"

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Midsummer to frost. Var.
Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Large heads like wool chenille balls of bright, rich red. 24"
CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. 24"
Painted Daisy—Blooms profusely during summer. Some of one color but most have gorgeous multi-colored bands.
Single Mixed—

CLARKIA (a)—Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers set along stem. 24"

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 1942 "A-A." Huge heads of refreshing pink. Turn to white before falling. Pkt. 15c.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CONEFLOWER—See Rudbeckia.

COREOPSIS (hp)—Culture VI. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems. 24"

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)—Culture IV. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.
Dazzler—Deep crimson maroon. Flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad, fluted petals. 1943 "A-A." Pkt. 25c.
Orange Flare—"A-A" 1935. Early flowering. 24-36"

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

All-America Selections AND OTHER RECOMMENDED NOVELTIES



ZINNIA, Black Ruby



MARIGOLD, Naughty Marietta



PETUNIA, Rose Marie



CLEOME, Pink Queen



PETUNIA, Cheerful



MARIGOLD, Flash

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and pass on the virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75° to 85° until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window. If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

Formula for Pansy Growing

Pansies are not annuals but near-hardy perennials that need special

culture. Cold frames, with glass sash and mats for winter protection are essential. Soil should be rich: up to one-third of soil can be well-rotted manure or sifted compost. Sow seed in August. Protect frame with shades made by tacking muslin or cheese cloth over window screens. Thin plants to stand 4" x 4". After first frosts, cover with glass and mats, and allow to freeze slowly. Remove mats in early spring and allow sun to warm frame. Move plants into permanent position when in full bloom. Keep faded flowers picked: they will stop blooming if any seeds are allowed to form. Growing good Pansies from seed is the test of a real gardener.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Two Interesting House Plants

The Heavenly Blue Morning Glory makes an excellent house plant for winter flowering if grown in a sunny window. Start new plants in late August, using 6" pots (they make heavy root growth). They can be trained up strings on either side of

the window. Lobelia plants can be lifted just before frost, cut back, potted and will flower indoors in late winter.

Pinching Back

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem. Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size. Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.



CYNOGLOSSUM
Firmament

CENTAUREA
Imperialis

PETUNIA
Dainty Lady

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large. Free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation Mixed—Largest, earliest. Flowers up to 5-in. across. "A-A" 1936.

Yellow Flare—"A-A" 1942. First yellow Cosmos. Single, 2 to 2½-in. flowers in great masses. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds ¼-in.

Firmament—New dwarf type, with busy plants and bright blue color. "A-A" 1939. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA (a)—Culture I. Cover seeds ¼-in. Usually grown from roots, but can be raised from seed.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See *Arctotis*.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ●—Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. Giant Pacific Hybrids—Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 50c.

Wrexham Hybrids—Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)—Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. Blooms all summer.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

DIDISCUS—See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (a) ●—Culture III. Cover ⅓-in. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink.

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

EVERLASTING FLOWER (a) (Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Strawflower)—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Blooms all summer. Retains natural colors when cut in bud and dried.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum)—Large double flowers. **FOUR O'CLOCK (a)** ●—Culture III. Cover ¼-in. Thrives under any conditions. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) ●—Culture VI. Cover seeds 1/16-in. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a) (Blanket Flower)—ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Blooms all summer.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

GAILLARDIA (hp) —PERENNIALS: Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. Show blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat.

Perennial Monarch Mixed—Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp)—Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems, prized for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) ●—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist and half-shade.

Double Mixed—Long spikes, pom-pom-like blossoms.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds ½-in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. Mixed.

GYPHOPHILA (hp)—PERENNIALS: Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. Perennial White—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold (Sunflower) (a)—Culture II. Cover ¼-in. New! 100% double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM—See Everlasting Flowers.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) (hp)—Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)—Culture VI. Cover seeds ¼-in. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Double Mixed—

IMPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a)—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)—Culture IV. Cover ⅓-in. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers. Tall spikes. Feathery foliage.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Best blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King, Giant Imperial—Large double, pure white. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—2 in. florets. Pkt. 15c.

Ruby—Giant Imperial, glorious red double florets. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM (a) ● —PERENNIAL: Culture III. Cover ⅓-in. Need sun.

Scarlet Flax—Brilliant glossy-red flowers.

LINUM (hp) ● —PERENNIAL: Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. Need sun.

Perennial Blue—Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a)—Culture V. Cover 1/16-in. Small, round, compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LUPINES (a) ●—Culture III. Cover seeds ½-in. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. Mixed.

LUPINS (hp)—Russell's Choice Mixed—Wonderful border flower of many lovely colors. Gold Medal winner, 1937. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD (a)—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Blooms early and late.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—"A-A" 1942. Compact plants; very early. 1½-in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—"A-A" 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant. Midseason.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Red flowers. Gold stripes. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Single—Masses of eight-petaled single flowers, 1½ inches across.

Flash—Gives a profusion of lovely single blooms, 1¾ in. across. Varying yellow to red. "A-A" 1945. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids—Flowers 1¾-in., all double. No strong odor. Combinations of yellow, orange, maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth Mum—Soft yellow, Chrysanthemum-like blooms about 4 in. wide which will grace the garden from Aug. until frost. "A-A" Hon. Mention 1944. Pkt. 15c.

Naughty Marietta—Single, delightful golden-yellow flowers blotched with maroon. 2½ in. across. Pkt. 15c.

Harmony Type, French Tall Single, Ferdinand—Brown rays and golden tufts. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—1941 "A-A." Extra dwarf double French type; 1½-in. Clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.



GODETIA

RUDBECKIA

STATICE

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

EASIEST ANNUALS TO GROW

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest *Calliopsis*, *Gaillardia*, *Mari-gold*, *Petunia*, *annual Phlox*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

ANNUALS FOR FALL BLOOM

By midsummer, many spring-sown annuals have seen their best days. While *Petunias* can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Celosia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *annual Phlox*, *Sweet Alyssum*, and small flowered *Zinnias* for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The *Alyssum* and *Candytuft* often survive early frost and keep flowering along with the hardy Mums.

ANNUALS FOR EDGING

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are *Sweet Alyssum*, *Ageratum*, *dwarf Marigold*, *dwarf Petunias*, and *Zinnia linearis* or *mexicana*. Edging annuals should be pinched back once to keep them especially low.

ANNUALS FOR FRAGRANCE

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend *Alyssum*, *Candytuft*, *Carnation*, *Mignonette*, *Gleam Nasturtiums*, *Nicotiana*, *Petunia*, *Scabiosa*, *Stocks*, *Sweet Peas* and *Wallflower*.

Flowers for shady locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Do Annuals and Perennials Need Lime?

Yes, flowers need calcium, which limes supplies. However, it is possible to get too much lime. Soils that have a pH of much over 7.2 may need something to make them more acid. While the term pH seems mysterious, actually it is nothing more or less than a measuring scale, just as a thermometer is a scale for measuring temperature. From 0.0 to 6.9 is acid or "sour," while 7.0 and above is alkaline or "sweet." All the gar-

<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Candytuft</i>
<i>Nasturtium</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Pansy</i>	<i>Lupine</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>Godetia</i>
<i>Vinca</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>Bleeding Heart</i>
<i>Cleome</i>	

In the *vine group*, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are *Cardinal Climber*, *Cup-and-Saucer Vine*, and *Morning Glory*.

Flowers for hot, dry locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>	<i>Petunia</i>
<i>Ageratum</i>	<i>Phlox, Annual</i>
<i>Swan River Daisy</i>	<i>Poppy, California</i>
<i>Bachelor Button</i>	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Cosmos</i>	<i>Scabiosa</i>
<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>Zinnia</i>
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	<i>Four O'Clock</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Marigold</i>	

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with *Babysbreath*, *Perennial Asters*, *Sedum Acre*, *Statice*, and *Blanket Flower* (*Gaillardia*).

Flowers for poor soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Marigold</i>
<i>Balsam</i>	<i>Nasturtium</i>
<i>California Poppy</i>	<i>Petunia</i>
<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>Sweet Susan</i>

For successive sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Candytuft</i>	<i>Love-in-a-mist</i>
<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Mignonette</i>
<i>Forget-me-not</i>	<i>Poppy</i>
<i>Gypsophila</i>	

deners need to know about pH is that if he will keep his soil between 6.0 and 6.9, the plant food elements in his soil will be most readily available. Above that, iron, sulfur and other elements lock up and are not available. Below that, other elements, principally calcium, cannot be used by plants. A simple \$1.00 soil test kit will give you a pH reading of your soil and tell you what to do to correct it.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



ANTIRRHINUM, Semi-tall



AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy



DIANTHUS, Lacy Single

Sunkist—1943 "A-A." Dwarf, compact, very early. Continuous blooming. Mound-shaped plants. Flowers 1½-in. across. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Supreme—Sweet-scented, 3-in. blossoms.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—"A-A" 1942. Late. Pkt. 20c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a)—Culture I. Cover 1/16-in. Dwarf, fragrant, long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a)—Culture VII. Cover seeds ¼-in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a) (Impomoea)—Culture III. Cover ¼-in. Heavenly blue. Quick growing. Extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlett O'Hara—"A-A" 1939. Rich wine-red or deep crimson blossoms about 4-in. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—1942 "A-A." Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Mixed—Large-flowered strain. Many colors.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

NASTURTIUM (a)—Culture III. Cover ½-in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in poor soil.

Dbl. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms, semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Dbl.)—Color like Golden Gleam.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.



CALENDULA
Shaggy

STOCKS
Double Giant

TITHONIA
Fireball

Single Tall or Climbing—Good for covering fences or trailing over rockwork. Wide color range.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—Culture II. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers.

NICOTIANA (a) ●—Culture I. Cover 1/16-in. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PANSY (a) ●—Culture VI. Cover ⅛-in.

Swiss Giants—Long-stemmed. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 50c.

PETUNIA (a)—Culture I. Cover 1/16-in. Blooms summer and fall.

All Double, America—First American all-double, carnation-flowered petunia. Lovely mauve-pink, 2 in. blooms on dwarf plants. "A-A" 1946 Silver Medal. Pkt. 15c.

Burgundy—A rich wine red with contrasting white throat. Single plain edged.

Cheerful—Gay salmon-pink single blooms veined with rose towards their throats. Compact, dwarf plants a mass of flowers. "A-A" 1944 Bronze Medal. Pkt. 15c.

Dainty Lady—"A-A" 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

Fluffy Ruffles—A delightful mixture of delicate light shades. Finely fringed and very heavily ruffled so that they appear double.

Giants of California, Mixed—A well balanced mixture of large fringed and ruffled flowers of light and dark shades. Suitable for window box or potting.

Glamour—1942 "A-A." Huge 5-6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, then petals fall back, exposing throat. Pkt. 25c.

Glow—Sparkling, carmine-red flowers growing in profusion on bushy plants. "A-A" Silver Medal. Pkt. 15c.

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers. Dwarf plants.

Ht.
10"

18"

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

Rose Marie—Large, double flowers of rose-pink. Dwarf, free blooming plants. "A-A" Bronze Medal. Pkt. 15c.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat. Pkt. 15c.

Single Fringed, Mixed—Excellent mixture of rich bright colors. Medium size and erect growing.

Single, Plain Edged, Mixed—Special mixture, light and dark shades.

Single, Plain Edged, White—Pure white dwarf.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3½-in., rose with gold throat; single fringed. Flowers when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX (a) ●—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil.

Art Shades—A wonderful range of soft shades. Light and deep salmon with cream eye, pale violet and soft rose with white eye. A beautiful assortment.

Rosy Morn—A bright color combination of deep rose pink with a white eye. A free bloomer.

Salmon Glory—A deep salmon with cream eye.

POPPY (a)—ANNUALS: Cover ⅓-in. Grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

California—See Eschscholtzia.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Culture VII. Blooms first year. Excellent color balance. Immense blooms and very long stems. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley Mixed—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—Culture III. Cover ⅓-in. Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower) (a)—Cheerful colored blooms with Daisy-like petals. Grow rapidly from seed during the Summer and Fall and become 1½ to 3 feet tall. Good for cutting.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—Culture II. Cover 1/16-in. Blooms midsummer to frost. Large lily-like, velvety flowers, many bright colors.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) (hp)—Lavender-blue flowers. Blooms first year and last until frost. Pkt. 15c.

Red—The popular Salvia color.

SATIN FLOWERS—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a) (Mourning Bride)—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Early summer to frost.

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned bee-hives. Lavender blue. "A-A" 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's Orchid) (a)—Culture II. Cover ⅓-in. Flowers like tiny butterflies, pastel shades, finely lacinated foliage.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—Culture VI. Cover ⅓-in. White single blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)—Culture IV. Cover ⅓-in. Foliage edged with white.



COREOPSIS
Sunburst

ESCHSCHOLTZIA
Single

SCABIOSA
Blue Moon

18-24"

HOW TO GROW all flowers listed in this catalog

FOLLOWING ARE THE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS INDICATED
BY THE KEY NUMBER, WHICH APPEARS FOR EACH FLOWER

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to 2½" apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors, as soon as danger of frost is over, in beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed

same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. If for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seed-

lings 2" to 2½" either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. **Note:** Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting.

STOCKS (a)—Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Bloom all summer. Like rich soil, moisture, shade in hot months. **Giant Imperial**—Large flowers, long stems. Very early; many doubles. Pkt. 25c. **Ten Week Stocks**—Double, rosette-like, fine stems. **Beauty Mixed**—

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

SWEET PEAS (a)—Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas ¾-in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Early Flowering Spencer—Individual colors and mixed. Can be grown either inside or out of doors.

Late or Summer Flowering Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Extremely hardy, productive, and more heat resistant than other varieties.

Ruffled Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Contains many varieties in a perfect blend of color.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a)—Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker) (hp)—Striking red spires of bloom from August on. Continuous blooming.

VERBENA (a)—Culture I. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

Mammoth White—

Scarlet—

Shades of Blue—

Mixed—

Ht.

18"

24"

72-96"

36"

15"

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE—Splendid mixture of old-fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.

ZINNIA (a)—Culture III. Cover ⅛-in.

Black Ruby—1941 "A-A." Deep velvety maroon. Lilliput or Pompon zinnia, 1¼-in. flowers, long stems. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered—6-in. blooms. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Great masses of shaggy twisted petals.

Melody (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; **Wildfire** (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c;

White Light (pure white), pkt. 15c; **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California—Huge blossoms. Colors. Mixed.

Harmony Type, Mixed—Bearing numerous medium sized flowers. Fine mixture contains bright shades such as crimson, orange, yellow, pink and white.

Lilliput—Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—Pompons 1 to 1½-in. Variegated pastel colors.

Linearis—Single. Golden-orange, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf plants. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double.

Navajo Mixed—Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers. "A-A" 1938. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical 2½ to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints—Flowers 5 to 5½-in. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers—A striking new red. Very robust plants, literally loaded with blooms 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia.

Ht.

18"

24"

30-36"

24"

36"

36"

12-18"

12"

12"

30-36"

30-36"

Flower Garden PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations
B—For a succession of blooms
C—For shady locations
D—For poor soil
E—For edging
F—For the rock garden.

G—For their foliage
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets
I—For their fragrance
J—For porch or window boxes
K—Climbing Vines
L—For backgrounds

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy

Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I	3-4	Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush. vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



PETUNIA, All Double

In your flower garden the world is always at peace. No matter how troubled the days, flowers are happy companions to which you may always turn for friendship and true contentment.

So this year, of all years, make your garden the garden of your dreams.



LARKSPUR, Ruby



MARIGOLD, Sunkist



COSMOS, Dazzler



PETUNIA, Glow

NEW HELP for your battle with the BUGS

Ever since the first garden was planted, the fight between gardeners and insects has gone merrily along. But nowadays that fight is growing easier, year by year. Just reasonably good strategy is all the gardener needs to win.

A New Weapon
To make the job even easier, we present here a highly valuable new anti-bug weapon. This is our series of *natural color portraits* of the common garden enemies (at the right).

For the first time in any seed catalog, these pests are fully pictured in their exact coloring, so that you can recognize them at a glance.

To Beat Them, KNOW THEM!
These unique pictures have just one purpose—to help you identify the pests in your own garden.

Once you know exactly which insect you are fighting, the job is easy. There's a proper insecticide for every one of them.

That's where our new color pictures are so extremely useful. When you have these life-like portraits before you, identification is easier and more certain than ever!

Ask Us for the Remedy!
To link up each bug with the insecticide that will handle him, JUST ASK US. We know, from long experience, which formula is best for each situation—and we have it on hand, ready for you. So—with this new weapon at hand, let's work together. You identify 'em! We'll prescribe for 'em! And from then on, Mr. Bug will have a pretty bad time of it.

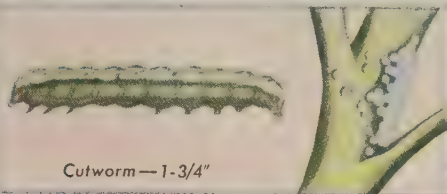
For insecticides SEE THE SEEDSMAN!

You can buy insecticides in many types of stores. But there's only one type of store where the necessary **KNOW-HOW** goes along with the merchandise. A good seedsman isn't only a merchant. He's a garden doctor, always on the job to help you make your home more beautiful, more fruitful. He **KNOWS!**

Therefore, plain common sense says, **"FOR INSECTICIDES SEE THE SEEDSMAN!"**

May we introduce...YOUR ENEMIES!

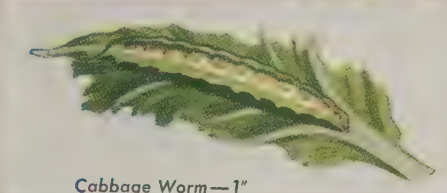
We are proud to present—for the first time in any seed catalog—a series of true natural color portraits of common garden insects. USE THESE PICTURES to identify pests in your garden. Report them to us by name. We'll prescribe the right insecticides!



Cutworm—1-3/4"



Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



Cabbage Worm—1"



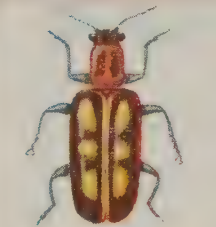
Giant Slug—4" or more



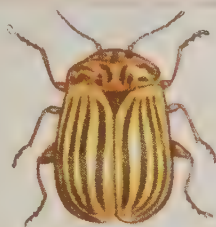
Japanese Beetle—1/2"



Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



Potato Beetle—3/8"



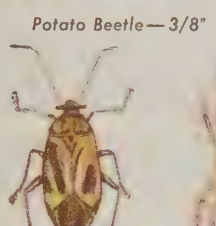
Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



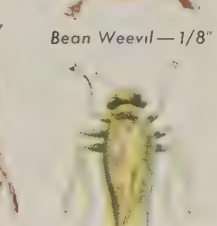
Chinch Bug—3/16"



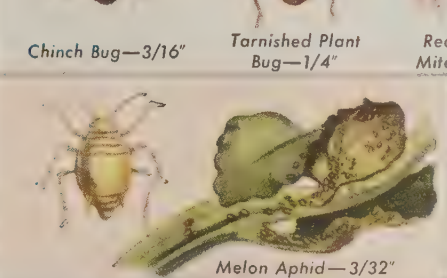
Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



Red Spider Mite—1/60"



Rose Chafer—3/8"



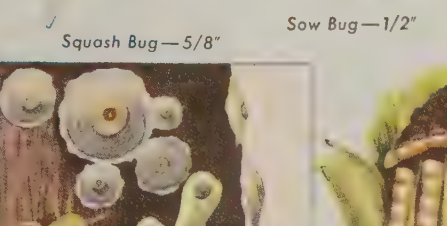
Bean Leafhopper—1/8"



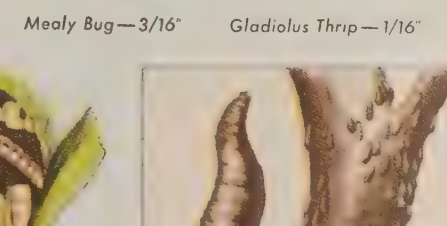
Melon Aphid—3/32"



Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



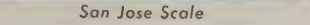
Sow Bug—1/2"



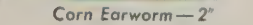
Mealy Bug—3/16"



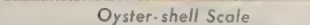
Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale



GLADIOLUS

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Barcarolle—Notable for the clearness of its clean, gleaming orange. Florets are large and decidedly ruffled. Spikes long and strong.

Beacon—Brilliant, clear, dark rose, with a pronounced blotch. Florets slightly waved and ruffled. One of the best.

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bit o' Heaven—Medium-sized florets of orange with a yellow throat. Tall and straight with 9 to 12 flowers.

Blue Beauty—Exceptionally lovely variety. Medium blue florets, shading to darker blue or violet at edges. Large blooms on tall, strong stems.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair—LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch. 6-8 medium size blooms.

Golden Dream—Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

King Lear—Unusual! Deep reddish purple petals edged with silver. Very large, heavily ruffled flowers.

Margaret Beaton—One of the finest of recent introductions. Large, snow white blooms, relieved by a tiny scarlet-orange spot at the center of the throat.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender. Very large flower of heavy substance.

Maid of Orleans—Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Picardy—Rich apricot-pink. Florets extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina—Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

BULBS and TUBERS for Spring Planting

Red Phipps—Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Rosa van Lima—Pure self-colored light pink with many flowers open at one time. Strong, straight stem.

Shirley Temple—Newly developed prize winner. Enormous creamy white flower with deeper cream blotch on lower petals. Tall and lovely.

Vagabond Prince—Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

**Bulbs and Tubers are
A GOOD INVESTMENT!**



CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—The best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.



THE GARDEN STORE'S 1947 BULB PRICES

BEGONIAS

Tuberous-Rooted Double

Dark Red, Scarlet, Rose, Orange, White and Yellow. All varieties. Each 25c; Dozen \$2.50.

CALADIUM

Fancy Leaved Mixed

All bright colors. Each 29c; Dozen \$3.00.

CALADIUM

Elephant Ear

Each 29c; Dozen \$3.00.

CALLA LILY

Yellow

Each 30c; Dozen \$3.25.

CANNAS

All Varieties

Each 15c; Dozen \$1.50.

DAHLIAS

Ask.

FAIRY LILY

Zephyranthus Rosea

Pkg. of 3, 30c; 12 pkgs. \$3.25.

GLADIOLI

Bagdad, Beacon, Betty Nuthall, Bit O' Heaven, Debonair, Golden Dream, Maid of Orleans, Red Phipps, Shirley Temple and Wasaga

Price Each 9c; Dozen 89c; 100 \$6.95.

Commander Koehl, Charles Dickens, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Minuet, Mother Machree, Picardy, Pelegrina, Rosa van Lima and Vagabond Prince

Price Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 \$7.95.

Rainbow Mixed Gladioli

This is a very fine mixture hand made for proper balance of colors.

Dozen 89c; 100 \$6.95.

ISMENE

Peruvian Daffodil

Each 35c; Doz. \$3.85.

LILIES

Regale

Large bulbs, 50c each; Dozen \$5.00.

MAGIC LILY

(Amaryllis Hallii)

Available in July. Ask for prices.

OXALIS

Assorted Colors

Pkg. of 4, 15c; 1 doz. pkgs. \$1.65.

PEONIES

Available in September. Ask for prices.

TIGRIDIA

(Shell Flower)

Mixed colors. Pkg. of 2, 23c;

1 doz. pkgs. \$2.50.

TUBEROSES

Double Pearl

Extra large bulbs, Each 15c; Doz. \$1.65.

FALL BULBS

Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Crocus',

Scillas, etc.

Imported and domestic grown stocks from the bulb growing centers of the world. Available in September. Ask for our Fall Bulb List.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

For better bloom from bulbs

GLADIOLUS: Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers fail to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS: Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS: These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70°. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich

soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

TUBEROSE: This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS: While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. Plant when the apple blossoms appear, in rich soil. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES: Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. They will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

Time and labor saving in your garden

How long is a shovel?

The choice of a digging tool is a matter of personal preference, but those who have not used the long-handled, round pointed shovel should try this tool. Because of its long handle, it gives greater leverage, which means less work for the back and arms of the digger. While it is called a shovel and can be used for shoveling loose soil, it is equally good for spading and turning over the soil. Many professional gardeners use it as a cultivating tool for working under shrubs because they can shove it under like a scuffle hoe and cut off tall weeds that cannot be cut easily with a regular hoe.



For breaking up heavy clay soils, many gardeners like a spading fork. The tines go in easier and the clods tend to break easily when pried out.

Consider the "onion" hoe

Every gardener needs a good hoe, and preferably two. While the regular field or garden hoe has millions of friends, the square top onion hoe will do more types of work, weighs less and still do everything the field hoe will. This onion hoe has a blade less than two inches high, hence it does not move a mass of soil. Soil flows over it easily, reducing the effort needed to use it. Because of its narrow width, the end can be used to thin plants in the row. The steel scuffle hoe is a tool preferred by professional gardeners for weeding and mulching. With it, they can work backwards, so it is not necessary to walk over the soil already prepared. Because the blade lies flat on the soil and the dirt flows over it, much less force is needed than with even the onion hoe.



A matter of necessity

For deeper cultivation, the five-pronged garden cultivator with long handle will do practically everything a wheel hoe cultivator will, though not as rapidly. It is the logical tool for the smaller

garden. It should not be used too late in the season, however, after plant roots have begun to spread out between the rows.



Two trowels are better than one!

A good trowel is an essential tool. A cheap trowel is money wasted: it will bend and break at just the crucial moment. Buy the best trowel you can afford: it will give you pleasure in use for many many years. If you have only one trowel, it should be the wide type, big enough to dig a good sized hole for a tomato seedling. If much transplanting is to be done, the narrow bladed trowel is useful.

Flat-head vs. bow end rakes

With end of the war, bow end rakes are coming back. While more costly to make than the flat-head rake, they are so much more efficient that the latter should only be used when low cost is a factor. The bow-end rake has the weight balanced better, so is easier to use. Also, the bow adds flexibility and gives "spring" to the pull of the teeth.



Planks come in handy!

A garden "tool" not ordinarily thought of is a good solid board or plank. When working on soft soil, a 2" x 12" plank several feet long can be used to stand on, and will avoid compacting the soil. During hot summer weather, when late vegetable seeds are sown, lighter boards are useful to cover the row. These keep in moisture, keep out heat and speed up germination. (Examine the row every day and remove at the first sign of growth.)

See Our Expert—He Knows!

Space does not permit us to cover all of the tools and equipment, we have, which you will find helpful. Before selecting a garden cart, a wheelbarrow, a sprinkler, spreader or plant setter, etc., consult our experienced gardener. He will advise you on the type best suited to your needs.



REPORT on the supply situation

To customers who inquire about the garden supply situation for this spring, we can report,

"Things are looking up, thank you!"

In many lines of garden equipment, supplies are just about normal. In other lines, there are still shortages, but only a few of them are serious.

You'll still encounter a few disappointments when you do your garden shopping this spring. But they won't be many. And you may be sure we're doing our best to eliminate them.

"PRICES subject to change"

As is usual in seed catalogs, we must notify you that *prices are subject to change without notice.*

This year, however, we must put special emphasis on this statement. The price situation is uncertain on many items. We shall, of course, make every effort to maintain our listed prices. But we cannot promise to do it completely.

WHY folks like to buy Garden Supplies HERE

We don't have any monopoly on the Garden Supplies we sell. Quite a few of them can be bought in many other stores.

But good gardeners still prefer to buy here, because this is a real garden store. Here every transaction is a friendly deal between gardeners. Here we try our best to deliver something more than just merchandise.

That's because we're SEEDSMEN—and proud of it!

**FOR GARDEN SUPPLIES,
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!**

Garden Supplies, Sprayers and Dusters

OSMO SQUARE POTS

Economical handy planting pot for earlier, better vegetables and flowers. When plants are ready to set out doors, simply bury the OSMO pots, which gradually disintegrate, supplying nitrogen to the soil. Comes flat and unassembled only. Assembled quickly, and as easily as A-B-C.

	25	100	500	1000
1 1/2"	\$0.25	\$0.80	\$3.75	\$7.25
2" .....	.30	1.00	4.50	8.50
3" .....	.35	1.20	5.50	10.25

GRO-TEX PLANT BANDS

This is a heavy chemically-treated band designed for growing all kinds of plants.

	25	100	500	1000
1 3/4 x 2 1/2"	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.35	\$4.00
2 x 2 1/2" .....	.25	.70	2.60	4.50
2 1/2 x 3" .....	.30	.80	3.25	5.75
3 x 4" .....	.35	1.10	4.50	8.25

NEPONSET PAPER POTS

Round waterproof paper pots for growing plants. Ideal for transplanting into and for shipping.

	25	100	500	1000
2 1/4"	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$4.15	\$7.50
2 1/2" .....	.35	1.05	4.25	7.75
3" .....	.40	1.25	4.75	8.50
3 1/2" .....	.45	1.50	5.75	10.50

WOOD PLANT MARKERS

Tree Labels, 3 1/2" wired—100 40c; 500 \$1.75; 1000 \$3.00.

Pot and Garden Labels

	Doz.	100	500	1000
5x5/8"	\$0.06	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00
6x5/8" .....	.07	.45	1.90	3.25
8x5/8" .....	.10	.60	2.65	4.50
8x7/8" .....	.16	.95	4.25	7.50
10x7/8" .....	.20	1.10	5.00	9.00
12x1 1/8" .....	.25	1.40	6.25	11.50

Weatherproof Label Pencil — Each 15c; Doz. \$1.50.

BAMBOO STAKES

Green dyed bamboo, pencil thickness.
24-inch....Doz. 15c; 100 \$1.00; 1000 \$ 8.50
36-inch....Doz. 20c; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$12.50
Natural (undyed) medium weight.
48-inch....Doz. 35c; 100 \$2.50; 1000 \$22.50

LAMINATE TREE GUARDS

Protect your young trees from rabbits and field mice with these chemically treated guards. They snap on quickly and require no fastening. They are 24 inches high and suitable for trees up to 3 inches in diameter. Each 15c; doz. \$1.65; gross \$18.00.

TRAIN-ETTS

This popular sweet pea trellis is again available. Fine for any type of light vines, 60"x72" ea. 65c; 60"x96" ea. 85c; 60"x180" ea. \$1.25.

Sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10. Per Pair \$1.25.

TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie
SEE...



JUST A
SIMPLE
TWIST OF
THE WRIST
AND THE
PLANT IS TIED

Strong, waterproof, dark green tapes, wire reinforced. Fine for tying up annuals and perennials, vines or vegetables. Nice for arranging flowers — also for bunching vegetables. Box of 125 (8 inches long) 35c. TWIST-EMS (in bulk) for Commercial Users.

	7"	8"	12"	16"
250	\$0.50	\$0.60	\$0.90	\$1.20
1000	1.75	2.00	3.00	4.00
5000	7.50	8.50	12.75	17.00

SKILSAW ELECTRIMMER

Does the work
of HOURS
in MINUTES.



Built to give enduring service. Has 1/4 h.p. universal motor which operates from any light socket. Very easy to handle—weighs only 6 lbs. Enclosed gear case with special alloy gears packed with grease. Finest crucible steel cutter blade, 12 inches long. Complete with 6 ft. of rubber covered cord. Each \$34.50.



WISS No. 908 "HY-POWER" Pruning Shear

Smooth, effortless cutting action prevents injury to the bark. Keen cutting edge remains sharp indefinitely. All parts replaceable. Heavily nickel plated. Each \$2.50.

TREE WOUND PAINT

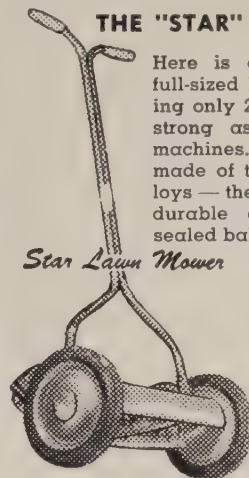
Tree Wound Paint—(Toch Bros.) A penetrating antiseptic paint, not affected by heat, cold or moisture. Stops bleeding, prevents decay and promotes rapid healing. Pt. 45c; qt. 75c; gal. \$2.00.

Sudbury Soil-Test Kits. Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents and also the degree of acidity.
Home Garden Kit (20 tests).....\$ 2.50
Club Models (50 tests)..... 4.75
Horticultural Size

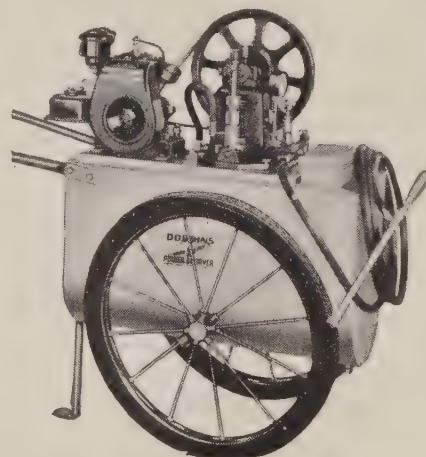
12.50
Professional Size

22.50
Additional testing fluid: 2-oz. bottle.. 1.00
6-oz bottle \$2.00.

THE "STAR" LAWN MOWER



Here is a newly designed full-sized lawn mower weighing only 27 lbs., yet twice as strong as the conventional machines. Major parts are made of tough aluminum alloys—the lightest but most durable of metals. Triple-sealed ball-bearing-equipped reel, with finest steel precision ground reel blades, lapped to the cutter bar—insuring quiet, effortless operation. Four-segment type aluminum roller. Equipped with semi-pneumatic rubber tires on roller bearing wheels. Double tie bar prevents torque. Each \$29.95.

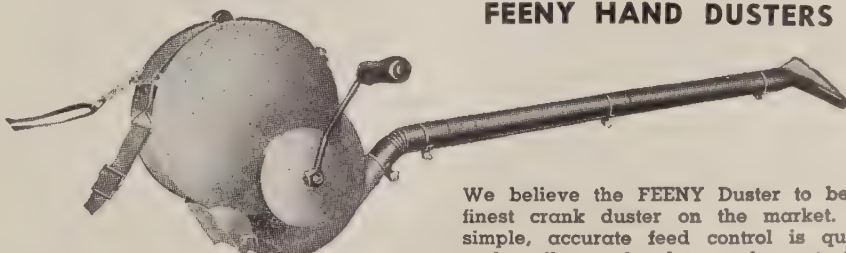


SPRAYERS

Our stock of sprayers includes all types and sizes in both power and hand models. We are headquarters for both the MYERS and DOBBINS lines and welcome your inquiries, whether it is for a small household size or for a 400 gallon commercial unit.

If you need repair parts for a sprayer you already have, check with our service department. No doubt we have the parts you need in stock.

FEENY HAND DUSTERS



Sturdy Construction, Simple, Positive Feed Control. Ball Bearing, Perfect Balance, High Speed 8 in. Fan.

We believe the FEENY Duster to be the finest crank duster on the market. The simple, accurate feed control is quickly and easily regulated to apply up to 25 or more pounds dust per acre. Equipped complete with extension and nozzles for dusting either one or two rows. Each \$16.50.

FEENEY PISTON—TYPE DUSTER

Feeny makes the most popular piston-type duster ever introduced. Extension tubes enable the operator to work in an upright position, and the curved nozzle makes the duster adaptable for dusting the undersides of leaves as in bean beetle control,

as well as for top dusting. Heavy sponge rubber compression ring insures that cylinders will not lose compression regardless of age or use.
MODEL F—1 qt. capacity\$1.65
MODEL D—2 qt. \$3.25

THE GARDEN STORE, DAYTON



The first requirement for a good lawn is good seed. But the best seed can't give you a permanent lawn unless amply and correctly fed. Remember this formula: Good seeding plus proper feeding!



IT'S ALL A MATTER OF BALANCE...

A balanced diet, complete with all the elements needed from the soil for proper growth, is necessary if the things we plant are to thrive. That's common knowledge among gardeners.

And that's why each year finds many more gardeners feeding everything they grow with VIGORO, COMPLETE PLANT FOOD. It is proving the answer to their gardening problems! Long years of research preceded the introduction of VIGORO in 1923. Since that time research,

experience and millions of satisfied users have combined to make Vigoro the world's best known plant food. Try VIGORO on everything you grow and see the difference it makes.

Economical, easy to use, VIGORO will help you have a lovelier lawn . . . more beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees . . . a bigger producing vegetable plot with less work and at less cost. FEED EVERYTHING YOU GROW WITH . . .



VIGORO PRICES

100 lb. bag.....\$4.00	10 lb. bag.....\$0.85
50 lb. bag.....2.50	5 lb. bag......45
25 lb. bag.....1.50	1 lb. bag......10

How much plant food?

In the home garden the difference between scattering plant food broadcast on the surface and the newer method of row application is so slight that the simpler broadcast method is recommended. By applying 25 to 30 pounds of a good complete plant food to your soil over every 1,000 square feet, you can meet the needs of practically any crop you will grow that season. While some of the unused nitrogen might be lost by leaching if not taken up by plants, this represents perhaps a loss of less than 50c in value in the average garden. Unused potash and phosphorus will remain and be available for crops the following year.

Side dressing (scattering along the row) with sulfate of ammonia or nitrate of soda is recommended for all leafy green vegetables once or twice during the growing season. Ask for directions.

Breaking up heavy clay

Breaking up heavy clay soil is a problem with many. Liming helps break up clays, and since most clays are also acid, this helps correct acidity at the same time. However, organic matter, weight for weight, is much more effective in breaking up clays, since one particle of humus will pull together or "ball" eight times as much clay as will lime. For this reason try to apply all the manure or compost you can to clay soil. Adding sand helps, too, but remember (and this is very important) that enough sand must be used. If less than one-third the total volume of the soil is sand, then the sand particles merely act like the crushed stone or gravel in a concrete mixture. The clay particles flow around the sand and form a mixture like cement that will bake harder than ever in summer. To really break up the clay in a garden 60' x 100' would require approximately 200 cubic yards of sand. So unless you are prepared to apply liberal amounts of sand, don't use this material.

Building up light sandy soils is almost entirely a question of using enough manure or compost, and of growing cover crops whenever possible to increase organic matter. On small plots, adding clay has value, but this is costly unless the clay can be had for nothing.

Buy Plant Foods from those who KNOW!

An excellent rule, in buying plant food, is this—

"Buy only from someone who takes your garden to heart!"

We seedsmen want every customer to get the best possible results out of the seed we sell. We know that proper feeding can make or break a garden or lawn. And we know what is right and what is wrong.

So each sale of plant food means a lot to us! We're vitally interested! We want to help!

Folks who know buy their plant foods accordingly.

SOIL BUILDERS, PLANT FOODS, WEED KILLERS

ACTIVE—Hastens compost . . . Activates Soils . . . Stretches fertilizer. Quickly turns garbage, leaves, grass, etc., into rich humus and soil-builder without offensive odor. All organic. Trial size 25c; No. 2 size (treats up to 450 lbs. compost) \$1.00; No. 7 size \$2.00; No. 25 size \$5.75.



ADCO—Mix it with leaves, vines, clippings or other vegetation, turning them into rich plant food. It's easy to use and economical, too. A 25-pound bag makes ¾ ton of pure clean artificial manure. 7½ lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 150 lbs. \$10.50.



AGRICO (For Gardens)—Use this garden grade for flowers of greater beauty, and vegetables richer in minerals and vitamins. Safe, odorless and easy to use. Directions in every package. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

AGRICO (For Lawns, Trees and Shrubs)—Pre-war formula, high in Nitrogen—both organic and chemical. If you have a good lawn, keep it that way. Feed it twice a year—early Spring and early Fall. If repairing or rebuilding a lawn, insure your investment in seed and labor with AGRICO. Use 3 lbs. to 100 sq. ft. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Used to increase soil acidity. Especially valuable in the culture of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurels, etc. Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—Availability uncertain. Ask.

BLOOD MEAL—Availability uncertain. Ask.

BONE MEAL—Preferred by some due to its long-lasting, non-burning properties. Contains Nitrogen and Phosphorus. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

COW MANURE (Wizard)—Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

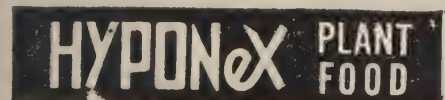
DRICONURE

Makes it easy to have lovely flowers, velvety lawns

This 100% all-organic fertilizer and soil improver helps you grow better flowers, vegetables and lawns. Economical, safe, easy to use. In 50 lb. bags (approximately 2 bushels) \$2.35; 7½ lb. bag 65c.

HUMUS—See Mel-lo Peat or Peat Moss.

HY-GRO—See opposite page.



HYPONEX—Clean, odorless, concentrated soluble plant food in powder form for growing bigger and better plants. For soil and water culture. One oz. makes 6 gallons. Oz. 10c; 3 ozs. 25c; 7 ozs. 50c; Lb. \$1.00.

LIME (Soil)—For correcting soil acidity. 10-lb. bag 20c; 25-lb. bag 35c; 80-lb. bag 85c; 5-bag lots 80c per bag. Ask for ton prices.

LIQUA-VITA—The concentrated liquid plant food especially recommended for house plants. Use 1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water. 8 ozs. 45c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.

MILORGANITE—The answer to your organic nitrogen problem for Lawns, Trees, Shrubs and Gardens. Contains 6% nitrogen. Non-burning—sow fertilizer and seed the same day—safely. Use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

MEL-LO PEAT—A pure weedless, odorless sedge peat, milled and fluffed by a special process ready for use. Unexcelled for preparing seed beds, conditioning soils, mulching and as a covering for grass seed. It contains 96% organic humus and about 2% nitrogen. Try a bag—you'll like its fine feathery texture. Per 2-bu. bag \$1.35. 10 bgs. or more \$1.30 ea.



NITRATE OF SODA—Availability uncertain. Ask.

PEAT MOSS—A fine garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated into the soil it aids growth by promoting bacterial action. A fine winter protection for lawns, shrubs, roses and perennial beds. Giant size bale, each \$5.25.

PLANTABBS

Puts life and vigor into all garden flowers and houseplants. They keep them green and full of blooms.

GIVE YOUR VEGETABLES AN EXTRA BOOST. Feed them these plant food tablets and get earlier and bigger yields. Plantabbs provide Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash, plus secondary plant foods and Vitamin B₁. Results or money back. Four sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1, \$3.50.

G & O ROSE FOOD



... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!

You can't feed roses a "good-for-everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want!

G & O Rose Food is specialized—a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT—see what a difference it makes!

1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$9.60.

For better color, size, strength

SHEEP MANURE (Wizard)—Most extensively used of animal manures in feeding of lawns and gardens. Weed-free. 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.50.



SUPERPHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition, and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An essential plant food element. 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

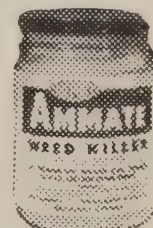
TOBACCO (Pulverized)—Used as a mulch and fertilizer. Also for its insect repellent qualities on rose beds, etc. Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

VERMICULITE—See yellow pages in center of catalog.

WEED KILLERS

ACME WEED KILLER—A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying all weeds and plant life in driveways, paths, tennis courts, etc. Pt. 50c; qt. 75c; gal. \$1.95; 5 gal. \$8.50.

du Ponts AMMAT—The new non-flammable, Poison Ivy and weed killer. Non-hazardous to livestock; produces no prolonged soil sterility. ¾ to 1 lb. of Ammate in one gal. water treats 100 sq. ft. Ask for circular. 2-lb. jar 75c; 6 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$12.00; 350-lb. barrel \$63.00.



ATLACIDE (Sodium Chlorate)—Kills poison ivy, Canada thistle, quack grass and all other vegetation. Apply with a sprayer. Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.25; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

G and O WEED KILLER—A sure exterminator of obnoxious plant life. Dilutes one part to 40 of water. Fine for driveways, paths, tennis courts, or for spotting. Pint 40c; qt. 65c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$7.50.

IRON SULPHATE (Copperas)—Used for acidifying soil and for killing Chickweed, Dandelions and other weed pests in lawns. Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

WEED-IT

NEW 2,4-d Miracle Weed Killer!

NOW you can kill weeds as never before. The timely discovery of 2,4-d and its deadly effect on most weeds, combined with the resistance of most grasses to its action has opened up an entirely new approach to many weed control problems. Use it safely over lawns without even discoloring the grasses (Bent Grasses excepted). Use it on fence rows, vacant lots, parks, pasture fields or any other area badly infested with undesirable weeds or Poison Ivy. Livestock can pasture safely over freshly sprayed areas.

WEED-IT is fortified with a special penetrating ingredient which insures complete coverage of the foliage and penetration of every minute irregularity of the leaf surface. It mixes readily in water, and does not precipitate. One half pint treats up to 3000 sq. ft. of lawn area. One gallon covers one acre. Kills Buckhorn, Plantain, Dandelion, Poison Ivy, Ragweed, Wild Onion and many others. ½ pt. 85c; qt. \$2.25; gallon \$6.50; 5 gal. \$25.00; 55 gal. drum \$250.00.

POWDERED 2,4-d—(Highly Concentrated) (70%) Use one lb. to 100 gal. of water. 150 to 200 gal. treats one acre. Lb. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$35.00; 100 lbs. \$135.00.

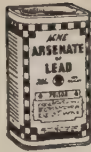
Prices subject to change

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"
107-109 East Third Street
DAYTON, OHIO

The Garden Store's Insecticides and Fungicides

ARSENATE OF LEAD—A stem-ach-poison used either as a dust or spray for control of many leaf-eating insects on flowers, vegetables, fruits. Lb. 45c; 4 lb. bag \$1.20. Ask for quantity prices.



BAIT-M — (With Metaldehyde) — Will rid premises of cutworms, snails, slugs, sow bugs, etc. Simply scatter on the ground in the evening. Lb. carton 35c; 2½ lbs. 75c.



BLACK LEAF "40"—A concentrated nicotine solution for control of aphids and thrip on plants, also for lice on animals. Oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$3.70; 5 lbs. \$6.90; 10 lbs. \$11.65.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE — Popular fungicide for flowers, vegetables and fruits. Lb. 39c; 4 lb. bag 96c. Ask for quantity prices.

BOTANO GARDEN DUST—A multi-purpose dust containing Rotenone, Pyrethrum and Sulphur. For control of both insects and diseases. 10 oz. duster carton, each 59c; 2 lb. bag 97c.

CALCIUM ARSENATE — For the control of leaf-eating insects on hardy foliage such as potatoes, tobacco, etc. Lb. 29c; 4 lb. bag, 55c.



CARBOLA (with DDT) — This time-tested water paint now contains DDT. One application to walls and ceilings of dairy barns, basements, etc. kills flies, spiders, ants, fleas and moths which walk over it for three months or more. Perfectly safe to use, dries white. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

CASEIN SPREADER—A combined spreading, sticking and wetting agent used in conjunction with other insecticides. Ask for prices.

COPPER-A—This is a concentrated fixed copper for spraying or dusting plants sensitive to bordeaux mixture; 45% copper content. 6 lb. bag Ask.

COPPER SULPHATE, BASIC — A neutral insoluble copper spray requiring no lime to prevent burning. Contains 52% copper, twice the strength of ordinary copper sulphate. Lb.; 4 lbs., Ask.

COPPER SULPHATE, POWDERED (Blue Vitriol) — Used in preparation of home made Bordeaux Mixture. The powdered form has practically replaced the crystalline because of greater ease of mixing and preparing. Ask for price.

COPPER SULPHATE, MONOHYDRATED — Used principally for dust applications on potatoes, melons, etc. in combination with lime for insect and disease control. 12½ lb. bag \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

CORN EAR WORM OIL—Proven control for Corn Ear Worm. One quart treats 1200 ears. 8 oz. bottle 29c; gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$8.75.

CRYOLITE — A fluorine compound used extensively in bean beetle control. 1 lb. can 35c; 6 lb. bags, each \$1.10.

CUPRO-K—Copper-oxychloride spray, for control of cherry leaf spot and other fungous diseases on tender foliage such as cucumbers, melons and tomatoes. Use 3 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 3 lb. bag 80c; 48 lb. case \$10.56.

DIP AND DISINFECTANT (Sohio)—A concentrated animal dip and general disinfectant. Per gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$6.00.

CYANOGEN "G" — Green-house fumigant for control of aphids, white fly, etc. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$10.00.



DDT Insecticides

5% Liquid or Powder
10% Liquid or Powder
20% Liquid
25% Liquid
50% Wettable Powder
We stock all the above and other variations of DDT formulations and welcome your inquiry as to the most suitable type for your purpose. Come in and consult us!

Ask
for
Prices

SUNOCO SPRAY OIL — Control of scale insects is easy with Sunoco. Use on all fruit and shade trees as well as evergreens and ornamentals. Gal. jug \$1.25; In bulk—in your container: qt. 35c; gal. \$1.00; 5 gal \$4.25. Also available in 55 gal. drums. Ask for price.

DUPONT GARDEN DUST—A new dust formula containing Fermate, Zerlate, DDT and Rotenone. Highly recommended as a general garden insecticide and fungicide. Lb. carton \$1.00.

DUPONT SPREADER-STICKER—A combined sticking and spreading agent increasing the efficiency of most all spray materials. Requires from 2 to 8 ounces to 100 gallons. Pt. \$1.00; gal. \$6.00; 5 gal. \$28.75.

DUTOX—A fluorine insecticide for various chewing insects on fruits and vegetables. 1 lb. bag 30c; 6 lbs. \$1.35.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

A highly concentrated pyrethrum spray, very effective on practically all types of insects and safe on all plants. Oz. 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.15; pt. \$2.45; qt. \$4.10.

FERMATE—The most outstanding product in the field for many fungous diseases. Tobacco growers and rose growers are especially high in its praises — as results have been outstanding among growers the past season. Highly recommended as a preventative of "Blue Mold" on tobacco plants. 3 lb. bag \$2.55; case of 12 bags \$28.80. (See also Protexall).

FISH OIL SOAP—For control of certain insects and as a spreader with other insecticides. Lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 7½ lbs. \$2.60.

FORMACIDE (Formaldehyde)—For soil sterilization, preventing damping off and improving stands. ½ lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

LIME — Freshly hydrated, finely divided spray lime for spraying, dusting, whitewashing, etc. 10 lbs. 25c; 25-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag 60c; 5-bag lots at 55c bag.

LIME-SULPHUR (Dry)—For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, etc. Also for summer spraying against scab, red spider, mite, and as an animal dip. 1 lb. can 35c; 5 lb. can \$1.50; 12½ lb. bag \$1.69. Ask for drum price.

LORO—A contact insecticide for gladiolus thrip, carnations, "mums," etc. Pt. \$2.00; gal. \$11.00.

LUCKY STRIKE SPRAYS

GARDEN SPRAY — A concentrated solution of rotenone pyrethrum and DDT combined with a spreading agent. Effective against a wide range of insects on flowers, vegetables, shrubs, etc. Safe on tenderest foliage. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 8 oz. \$1.60; pt. \$2.50; qt. \$4.50; gal. \$14.00.



ROSE KIT — Affords complete protection against both chewing, sucking insects, and plant diseases, all in one application. Causes no discoloration, burning of blooms or foliage. KIT No. 1 protects 15 to 20 roses for a season; each \$1.00; KIT No. 2 (60 rose size) \$2.00; KIT No. 3 (120 rose size) \$3.50; KIT No. 4 \$10.00.

Ask for quantity prices. All prices quoted subject to market changes.

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 East Third St.
DAYTON, OHIO

Simplified Pest Control the ORTHO Way

BOTANO MULTI-PURPOSE Garden Dust—Destroys insects and diseases. Safe. 10-oz. size also serves as handy garden duster. Includes ROTENONE and PYRETHRUM. 10-oz. Duster, 2-lb. Pkg.



ORTHO MULTI-PURPOSE Garden Spray Set—For use against more prevalent GARDEN INSECTS. Set contains 4-ounce bottle of EXTRAX Insect Spray, GREENOL Liquid Fungicide and VOLCK Oil Spray. Makes 25 gallons.

BUG-GETA MULTI-PURPOSE Pellets—For use against PRINCIPAL FORAGING PESTS. Slugs, Snails, Cutworms, Earwigs, Grasshoppers, Strawberry Root Weevil. Baiting against these pests is easy with the new BUG-GETA PELLETS Compressed BAIT. 5000 baits in a 2-pound carton. 12oz., 2-lb., 5-lb. Cartons, 25-lb. Bag.

DDT PAINT (10%) — Paint on screens, walls, ceilings for lasting residual effect on many insects. It is transparent and leaves no dust or powder after drying. Pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.95.

MASSEY DUST—Made of microfine dusting sulphur, with arsenate of lead, plus an adhesive agent. Effective protection for roses and other plants. 1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 20 lbs. \$3.00.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—For treating gladiolus bulbs for thrip and controlling certain soil insects. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR—A 1-lb. can will fumigate 25,000 cu. ft. of greenhouse space. ½ lb. can 45c; lb. can 85c.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE—For killing peach tree borer, use ½ to 1 oz. per tree in early Oct. Ask for prices.

PARA-SCALECIDE for PEACH BORER



A liquid method of applying paradichlorobenzene for borers. Safe for even young trees. Apply in Sept. or Oct. or in the Spring when soil temperature is 60° or above. One

gallon treats from 40 to 125 trees. Qt. 95c; gal. \$2.50; 5 gal. \$8.25; 15 gal. \$19.75; 30 gal. \$32.50; 55 gal. \$50.00.

PARDY GREEN—For hard-to-kill insects on hardy foliage. Also used for cutworm and grasshopper baits. ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c; 5 lb. can \$3.00.

POTATO SPRAY (Dow Special)—A complete potato spray combining copper as a fungicide, with arsenicals for killing the bugs. 3-lb. bag makes 50 gallons of spray, per bag 70c; per case (48 lbs.) \$9.60.

PROTEXALL—A one-shot spray or dust, protecting plants from insects, fungi and bacteria. Contains the most effective and modern fungicides and insecticides known to science, including DDT, Rotenone, Fermate, and Sulphur. Recommended for both flowers and vegetables.

PROTEXALL LIQUID—1 oz. (makes 3 gals.) 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$12.00.

PROTEXALL DUST—For dusting only. Lb. 75c; 4 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$17.50.

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY—Kills Mexican bean beetles, aphids, rose bugs, aster and dahlia beetles, cabbage worms, Japanese beetles and many other varieties of chewing and sucking insects. Safe, economical and effective. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pt. \$2.85; qt. \$5.00; gal. \$17.00.



ROTENONE DUST—Now back to pre-war Strength. Rotenone is still the best and safest control for bean beetles, cabbage worms and many other garden insects on the market. Safe for human, but deadly to insects. 1½ lb. 39c; 5 lbs. 95c; 20 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$15.50.

SLUG SHOT—All-purpose insecticide-fungicide combination. Famous for over 50 years. 1 lb. can 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.70.

SULFORON (Wetttable Sulphur)—A microfine modified sulphur. The safeness of flotation type sulphur plus the convenience of a small package. Use as a dust or spray, for flowers, shrubs, fruits, etc. 6 lb. bag 69c; 50 lb. bag \$4.50.

SULPHUR (Dusting)—Finely powdered for control of mildew, red spider, etc. 2 lb. carton 40c; bulk lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$5.95.

BAND-DIT

COPYRIGHT 1934

SAVES PRECIOUS TREES

ALL PREPARED AND EASY TO APPLY—A SIMPLE METHOD OF BANDING TREES



A STICKY BAND WITH DDT

FOUR CONVENIENT LENGTHS

2 FT. TREES UP TO 7½" IN DIAMETER - 50c
3½ FT. TREES UP TO 13" DIAMETER - 75c
5 FT. TREES UP TO 19" IN DIAMETER - \$1.00
8 FT. TREES UP TO 31" IN DIAMETER - \$1.25

Mfg. by **UNIVERSAL TREE BAND CO.**
1440 Grand Ave. St. Paul 5, Minn.

TALC — An inert dust carrier for mixing with various concentrated insecticides to be used in dust form. 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lb. bag \$1.25; 5 bag lots \$1.20 per bag.

TOBACCO DUST—Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$5.75.

TREE TANGLE-FOOT

— Protection for trees against all climbing insects. One pound makes 12 to 15 lineal feet of band. 6 oz. 40c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$7.25; 25 lbs. \$15.00.



PEST and RODENT CONTROLS

ANTU RAT BAITS

The newest wartime discovery in rat controls perfected by Dr. Curt P. Richter of Johns Hopkins University. ANTU is the most deadly of poisons to our common rat, yet seemingly harmless to poultry and relatively safe around domestic animals.

TAT FORMULA 83 ANTU—Trial pkg. 35c; No. 2 pkg. (comb. feeding and tracking bait \$1.00; No. 3 pkg. of dusting bait only \$1.00; No. 4 pkg. contains 1½ lbs. of feeding bait only \$4.00.

DR. SALSBUURY'S ANTU BAIT — Granular Feeding Bait, oz. 25c; 6 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$2.25. Concentrated Dusting Bait 1¼ ozs. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

CARBON DISULPHIDE—For control of ants and cutworms; also for weevil-infested grains. Lb. 60c; case of 12, \$6.00.

CROW REPELLENT — Protects corn and melon seeds from being pulled or dug out by crows, pheasants, mice and other rodents. One half pint treats 1 bu. of corn. ½ pt. 35c; pt. 55c.

CYANO GAS "A"—For destruction of ants, and ground moles, rats and other rodents. 4 oz. size 30c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

DISCOVERY (with DDT)—Peterman's new miraculous bed bug killer. One spraying is effective for months. Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.75.

DOGZOFF—Protect your Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Plants from Dogs, Cats, Moles and Rabbits. 3-oz. pkg., 60c.

ELECTRIC RAT PASTE—Sure death to any that eat it. A time tested phosphorus paste. Spread it on bread or other baits. 4 oz. jar 39c.

FORCE'S MOLE KILLER PELLETS — Made from foods that moles naturally eat, these pellets placed in the runways quickly kill the pests. 3 sizes. 75 pellets 50c; 185 for \$1.00; 875 for \$3.25.

MOUSE SEED—"Rough & Ready" squill-impregnated seed. Poisonous only to mice. Per box 25c.



TRIOGEN — Complete protection for roses against insects and plant diseases. Stainless and non-poisonous. Kit "A" (makes 16 qts.)

\$1.50; Kit "B" (makes 64 qts.) \$4.00; Kit "C" (makes 32 gal.) \$6.00; Kit "D" (makes 128 gal.) \$20.00.

TRIOGEN DUST—Lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

VOLCK OIL SPRAY—For control of aphids, mealy bug, red spider, scale, etc. in the greenhouse or nursery. 4 ozs. 25c; 16 ozs. 50c; ½ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.25; 5 gal. \$8.50.

ZINC SULPHATE (Flake) — Recommended for use in connection with arsenicals to prevent burning injury to susceptible fruit trees, etc. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$8.75.

NEW ORGANIC SOIL ACTIVATOR

Now a great new discovery makes it possible for every gardener to re-build his soil "the all-organic way."

The name of this great new material is **ALKEMI Soil Activator**. It is not an ordinary plant food, but a soil inoculant and re-builder. **ALKEMI** acts like a "plasma." It is pure organic matter, activated by friendly soil bacteria which fix nitrogen in the soil and help reduce minerals to soluble plant food. **ALKEMI** gets results in a totally different way than common fertilizers. Tests show it beats fertilizers 50 to 1, pound for pound.

In clean handy packages. 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

ALKEMI

PESTROY—A 10% DDT dust in pump gun dispenser cartons for many household insects such as roaches, ants, moths, fleas, bed bugs, carpet beetles, etc. 3 oz. size 39c; 8 oz. size 69c.

RED SQUILL PASTE—A semi-liquid extract of squill. Effective on rats or mice. Use either on foodstuffs or with water. 25c.

RED SQUILL POWDER—Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a safe, effective rat killer. Mix with hamburger or ground fish. 2 oz. can 50c; lb. \$2.50.

"ROUGH & READY" RAT BAIT—Prepared baits with Red Squill as the killing agent. Self-embalming—no odor from dead rats, safe to use around pets or poultry as it kills only rats and mice. Pkg. of 12 baits 25c; full card of 16 pkgs. \$3.00.

SMITH RODENT DESTROYERS—An improved "gas" type rodent exterminator. Light the fuse and insert in runways or confined areas. Used for rats, gophers, moles, etc. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00; 6 doz. lots 90c per doz.

SODIUM FLUORIDE—Widely used for cockroaches and for lice on poultry. Lb. 50c ea.

STAR (spells "rats" backwards) Rat Bait—A ready-to-use red squill bait in moist form with horse meat base. 15 oz. can 75c.

AEROSOL INSECT-O-BLITZ—(Contains 3% DDT—2% Pyrethrum)—Exactly as formulated and used by the U. S. armed forces. Manufactured under government licenses and patents of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Kills Flies, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Silverfish, Lice, Bedbugs, Fleas, Roaches, Spiders and other similar insects. Each dispenser contains sufficient insecticide to spray an average 5-room house 40 times. Four seconds of spraying treats 1000 cu. ft. Each \$2.95.



PET SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Our Pet Supply Department features famous names in pet foods and supplies. Prominent among them in the Bird Department, you will find the names of Hendryx, Crown, Petamine, Scarlett's "ORIOLE" Brand, Spratt's, Geisler's and others. Whether your needs are for one pound or 100 lbs., we are equipped to serve you with the best in bird foods the market offers. We also stock a complete line of both breeding and ornamental all-steel bird cages and cage accessories. Ask us for firm prices on your current needs.

In our Dog Department you will find a full line of leather goods, including Leashes, Collars and Harness in all sizes. Other accessories include tie-out stakes, chains, combs, brushes, whistles, balls and other toys. Among the dog foods you will find MILLER'S, SPRATT'S, GAINES', WAYNE and others. For the sake of economy and freshness, all dog foods are carried in bulk quantities.

Pet
Supplies



BIRD HOUSES and FEEDERS

**Provide Food and Shelter for the Birds
You'll Be Well Repaid**

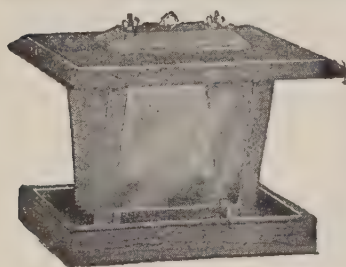
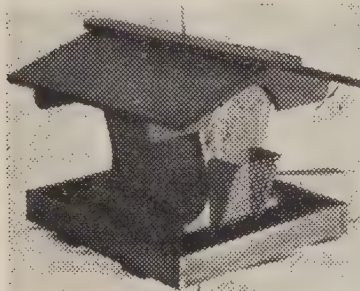
We offer herewith a rare selection of Wren Houses. We think they are the most attractive rustic group ever built. Chemically treated to withstand the weather. Your choice of any of the three models pictured, \$1.50 each. Other models in stock from 69c and up.

BIRD FEEDERS

These add beauty and interest to any garden. They provide an excellent opportunity to study your bird companions. The models illustrated on the left are very popular. Each \$2.25.

NEW! All-Steel Feeders

The most permanent and attractive feeder ever designed. Made of weather-proof steel and finished in baked green enamel in an unusual hammered effect. Fitted with wood perches for bird comfort. Non-rusting and non-warping. Large capacity double hopper type, each \$3.25. One-sided wall or tree model, each \$1.89.



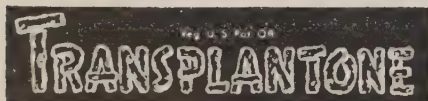
No. 733



No. 734



No. 735



Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans, it produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. Makes Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. 2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.



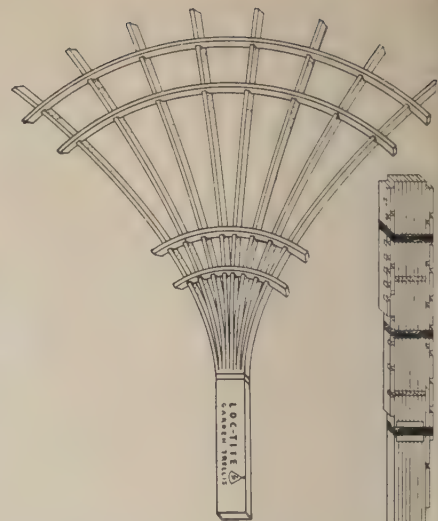
The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.

NATIONAL EEzy Wear GARDEN GLOVES

All-Leather — DIRT-PROOF —
Soft — WASHABLE — Durable
Comfortable

Economical, too — outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for garden, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc. You'll like them.
(Sizes 7, 8, 9, 10).....per pair \$1.25

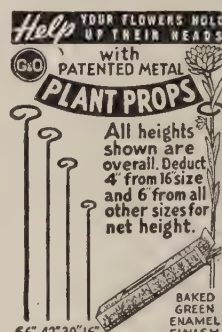


ARBORS and TRELLISES

These trellises are precision cut from choice California redwood. All parts are cut to fit right, and are ready for quick and easy assembly. Illustrated herewith is the 8-ft. size. Prices: 4 ft. size 95c; 5 ft. \$1.35; 6 ft. \$1.75; 7 ft. \$2.25; 8 ft. \$2.75.

Arbors are available this year for the first time since the war, and come in two attractive designs. Made of 100% California redwood for greater permanence. Accurately cut for perfect fit and quick assembly. Samples will be assembled and on display in our salesroom. Prices: The Crescent Arbor, Each \$24.50; The Colonial Arbor, Each \$19.50.

METAL PLANT PROPS



Help YOUR FLOWERS HOLD UP THEIR HEADS with PATENTED METAL PLANT PROPS. All heights shown are overall. Deduct 4" from 16 size and 6" from all other sizes for net height.

(a) Just hook 'em in — the job's done.

(b) Support Flowers, Vegetables better.

(c) Termite and rot proof. No Rag Ties.

(d) Baked in garden green enamel.

(e) So simple a child can place.

(f) Processed stiff steel of varying thicknesses to suit required support.

66" 42" 30" 16" size, 55c doz.; 30" size, \$1.10 doz.; 42" size, \$1.35 doz.; 66" size, \$2.25 doz.; 78" size, \$3.30 doz.

Also Metal Fence Rods and Wickets



DOES YOUR DOG ITCH? SCRATCH?

Don't Blame Fleas, Mange or Diet... 2 to 1 It's "FUNGITCH!"

Amazing New Sulfodene Eliminates Canine Skin Infection Long a Puzzle to Science

IF YOUR dog or cat scratches, it probably has "FUNGITCH"... a fungus infection caused by contact with mouldy grass and weeds. "FUNGITCH" starts as an itch... then leads to dandruff-like scales or sores with brownish edges, mouldy odor... or infection in ears, on paws, underbody, tail or eyes... resulting in something more serious, expensive care, or actual loss. Treatment of 3,121 dogs and cats—at Dr. Merrick's Animal Hospital—reveals SULFODENE stops itching quickly, clears up sores in a few days. To relieve your pet apply SULFODENE externally at first sign of "FUNGITCH." Only \$1.00 for generous treatment. Guaranteed.

Dr. MERRICK'S SULFODENE

Here's more order space—
for any items you didn't have room for on the other side

Quantity	Name of Article Wanted	Amount

When you order by mail—

All packet seeds, both vegetable and flowers, are shipped POSTPAID. On all other items, don't forget to add Parcel Post. See rates below:

PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, etc., within the U. S. and Possessions. Effective Nov. 1, 1944.

1 & 2.	150 miles....	9c...	1c
3....	150 to 300..	10c...	2c
4....	300 to 600..	11c...	3½c
5....	600 to 1000..	12c...	5½c
6....	1000 to 1400..	13c...	7c
7....	1400 to 1800..	15c...	9c
8....	over 1800....	16c...	11c

FOLD ON THIS LINE

THE GARDEN STORE
107-109 East Third Street
DAYTON 2, OHIO

FROM _____
STREET _____
TOWN _____
STATE _____

USE
LETTER
POSTAGE
HERE

If you plan to shop at our store—

Customers who plan to do their garden shopping at our store will find that this order blank is very useful as a shopping list, too. So, even if you aren't going to order by mail, we suggest you use this blank to note down your needs.

You can make your Spring garden shopping easier and more pleasant if you jot down your needs here—and then give us the list. We'll fill your order while you wait . . . or have it ready whenever you say. So—get it down on paper, NOW! We'll do the rest.

ORDER BLANK

THE GARDEN STORE

107-109 East Third Street, DAYTON 2, OHIO

Date _____, 194____

Enclosed, find \$_____ for which ship merchandise named below

By express ☐

By freight ☐
(Check which you prefer)

By mail ☐

Best way ☐

YOUR NAME _____

(All members of one family please order under one name)

Address _____

R.F.D. _____

Post Office _____

State _____

Amount Enclosed

Money Order _____

Check _____

Cash _____

Stamps _____

TOTAL _____

NOTICE—Remittance by Postal Money Order is a guarantee against loss. We prefer them for our mutual protection. Use them if convenient.

Quantity

Name of Article Wanted

Price

TOTAL AMOUNT

Amount of Sales Tax, if any

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REMITTANCE

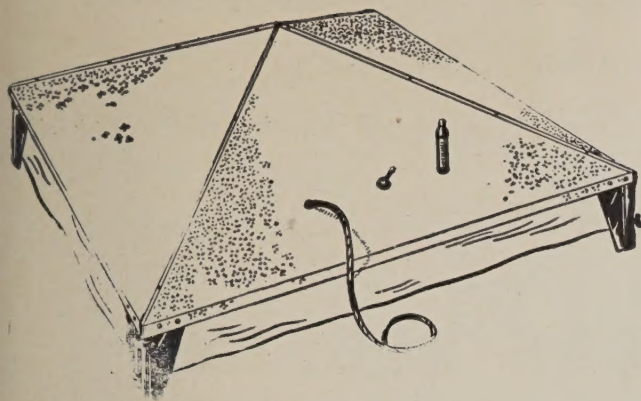
All gardeners of experience know that success with bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the

productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

THIS FLAP IS GUMMED, READY TO SEAL
NO ENVELOPE NECESSARY

STANLEY WESSEL & COMPANY, CHICAGO 3390

The Garden Store's POULTRY Supplies



"BUCKEYE" BROODERS

ELECTRIC — Clean trouble-free brooding with the dependable Buckeye. The two larger sizes have adjustable legs. Insulated steel canopy, complete with drop curtains and thermometer.

Canopy Size	Wattage	Chick Cap.	With Fan	Price
44 x 44"	750	275	Yes	\$28.00
52 x 52"	1000	375	No.	27.50
52 x 52"	1000	375	Yes	32.50
60 x 60"	1200	500	No	33.25
60 x 60"	1200	500	Yes	38.25

OIL BROODERS — Equipped with heavy cast iron burner, with flame-spreader and double heating drum. Positive regulator valve, with thermostat. All-steel canopy, 52" in diameter. Complete with draft regulator and 6-gal. fuel tank. Will brood up to 400 chicks. Each \$21.75. (Can be furnished with 60 inch canopy at \$1.75 additional).



POULTRY PHARMACEUTICALS

Ren-O-Sal — Growth stimulant, and for control of Coccidiosis. 25 tablets for 30c; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.45; 1000 for \$6.25.

Avi-Tabs — A general tonic—gives them a "lift". Mixes in the mash. ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$2.25; 3 lbs. \$6.00.

Avi-Ton — A flock treatment, used in the mash for round and cecal worms. 10 ozs. 30c; 3 lbs. \$1.35; 6 lbs. \$2.30; 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Rota-Caps — Tablets for individual treatment for worm removal. 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.35; 200 for \$2.50; 500 for \$5.00.

Par-O-San — Concentrated disinfectant, safe for chicks. Sprays germs away. ½ pt. 60c; qt. \$2.00; gal. \$6.50.

Nic-Sal — A concentrated nicotine roost paint for lice and mites. ¼ pt. 50c; ½ pt. 90c; pt. \$1.45; qt. \$2.30.

Can-Pho-Sal — An inhalant spray for colds and nasal congestion. 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ pt. 85c; ½ pt. \$1.25; pt. \$2.10; qt. \$4.00.

Dip-Sal — Coal-tar disinfectant. Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$8.00.

Louse Powder — Duster top can, ½ lb. size, each 30c.

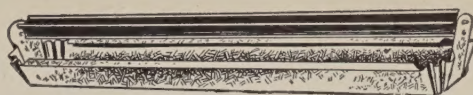
Paint-O-Sal — Red window paint to reduce cannibalism. ¼ pt. 60c; ½ pt. \$1.05; pt. \$1.80.

Stop-Pick — Red ointment for cannibalism. 2½ oz. tube 30c; 6 oz. jar 60c.

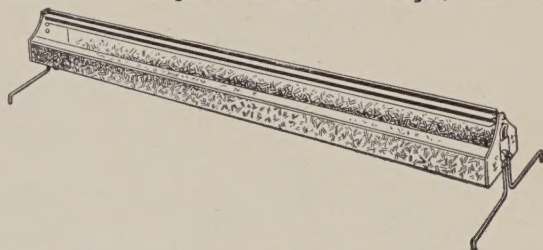
BACTERINS & VACCINES

We can supply your needs in these effective disease controls and preventatives for either chickens or turkeys. We also have syringes for administering vaccines—and Caponizing Sets.

"BUCKEYE" FEEDERS



BABY CHICK FEEDER — One-piece feeder with metal reel for small chicks. 18" length, each 25c; 24" length, each 32c.



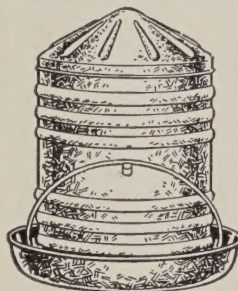
INTERMEDIATE FEEDERS — 36-inch galvanized steel feeder for chicks from 2 to 10 weeks of age. Each 85c.



BROILER FEEDERS — 48-inch feeder with hinged grill and adjustable legs for chicks from 8 weeks up. Each \$1.65.

FLOCK FEEDERS — Large capacity flock feeder on rigid stand. (Not illustrated.) Five feet long, with heavy hinged grill top. Feeder lifts off stand for ease in cleaning. Each \$4.50.

WATER FOUNTAINS



	Cap.	Ea.
One-piece all glass mason jar fount		\$1.11
Single wall metal fount... 5-qt. ....		.80
Double wall fount..... 2-gal.		1.75
Double wall fount..... 3-gal.		2.40
Double wall fount..... 5-gal.		3.35
Float-type fount 5-gal.		3.25
Float-type fount 10-gal		5.25

FOUNT HEATERS

Oil-heated fount heaters for the 3 and 5-gal. founts listed above. Each \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Electric fount heaters. Automatic, and may be used with any of the above founts. Each \$4.25.

"TRUMBULL" Heater. Automatic thermostatic immersion type heater, suitable for use with any open top type fount. Each \$4.25.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Egg Candler, complete with extension cord. Each \$1.50.

Egg Scale—Automatic grading scale, no springs. Each \$1.75.

Adjustable Roof Saddle, 5 in. size. No. 285. Each \$1.75.

Adjustable roof saddle and ventilator, 5-in. size. No. V-285, Each \$2.40.

Revolving rain cap, 5-in. size. No. RC285. Each 65c.

Rain cap only, 5-in. size. No. C285. Each 30c.

Brooder Thermometers, tested and accurate. Each 65c.

Float valve. Automatic, non-rusting brass. Threaded for ½-in. pipe. Each \$1.35.

Leg Bands, Celluloid. All colors. Dozen 9c; 100 for 60c.

RABBIT CROCKS

Heavy white pottery type. Feed dishes have inside lip to reduce food wastage. Smooth glazed finish. Small feeders, each 20c; dozen \$2.25.

Large feeders, each 25c; dozen \$2.75. Waterer (non-freezing) each 25c; dozen \$2.75.

RABBIT SALT SPOOLS (with Sulphur)—3 for 10c; dozen 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

THE GARDEN STORE

"HOME OF FRIENDLY GARDEN SERVICE"

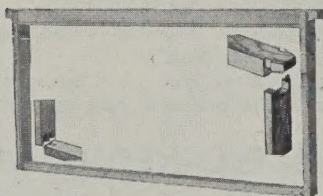
Telephone ADams 6205

107-109 East 3rd Street

DAYTON, OHIO



Installing a package of bees in a standard Root 10-frame hive.



STANDARD HOFFMAN FRAME

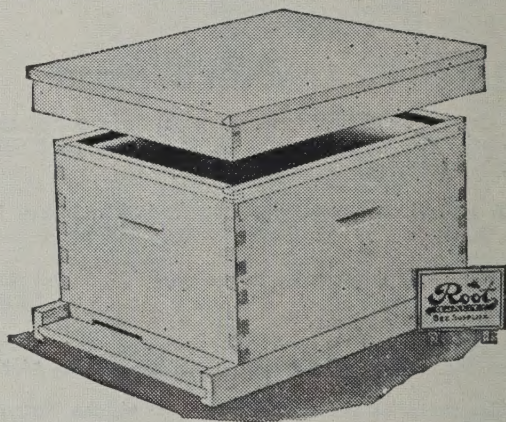
Illustrated herewith is the famous ROOT triple-locked corner Hoffman Frame. It is made of clear soft pine lumber, carefully inspected and milled on special machinery to the high standards of the A. I. Root Co. It's the strongest frame made.

BEE KEEPING

Whether you keep bees as a backyard hobby or as a commercial enterprise, you'll find the A. I. Root line of beekeepers equipment second to none. The "ROOT" line is a complete line and we invite all beekeepers to come in and inspect this merchandise. There is a reason why the ROOT line enjoys the largest sale of any line of Bee Supplies in the country. You can buy as much or as little as you need of any item. Whether it's Bees or Bonnets—Cans or Covers—Gloves or Glue—Excluders or Extractors—remember this—if it's available, it will be in stock at The Garden Store.

STANDARD HIVE

The Root Standard Hive is pictured below. It consists of 1 set of Bottom Boards, 1 Hive Body, 10 standard Hoffman Frames, 1 Cover with metal top and 1 Inner Cover. This unit comes knocked down, packed in one carton, complete with nails and directions for assembling.



Ask for our latest price list on these hives, frames and three-ply foundation, Root quality sections, three-frame extractors, Simplicity extractors, Root smokers, etc.

THE GARDEN STORE IS MIAMI VALLEY HEADQUARTERS FOR THE A. I. ROOT LINE